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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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LIBRARY SCIENCE
ABSTRACTS

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LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

Edited by

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VOLUME NINE

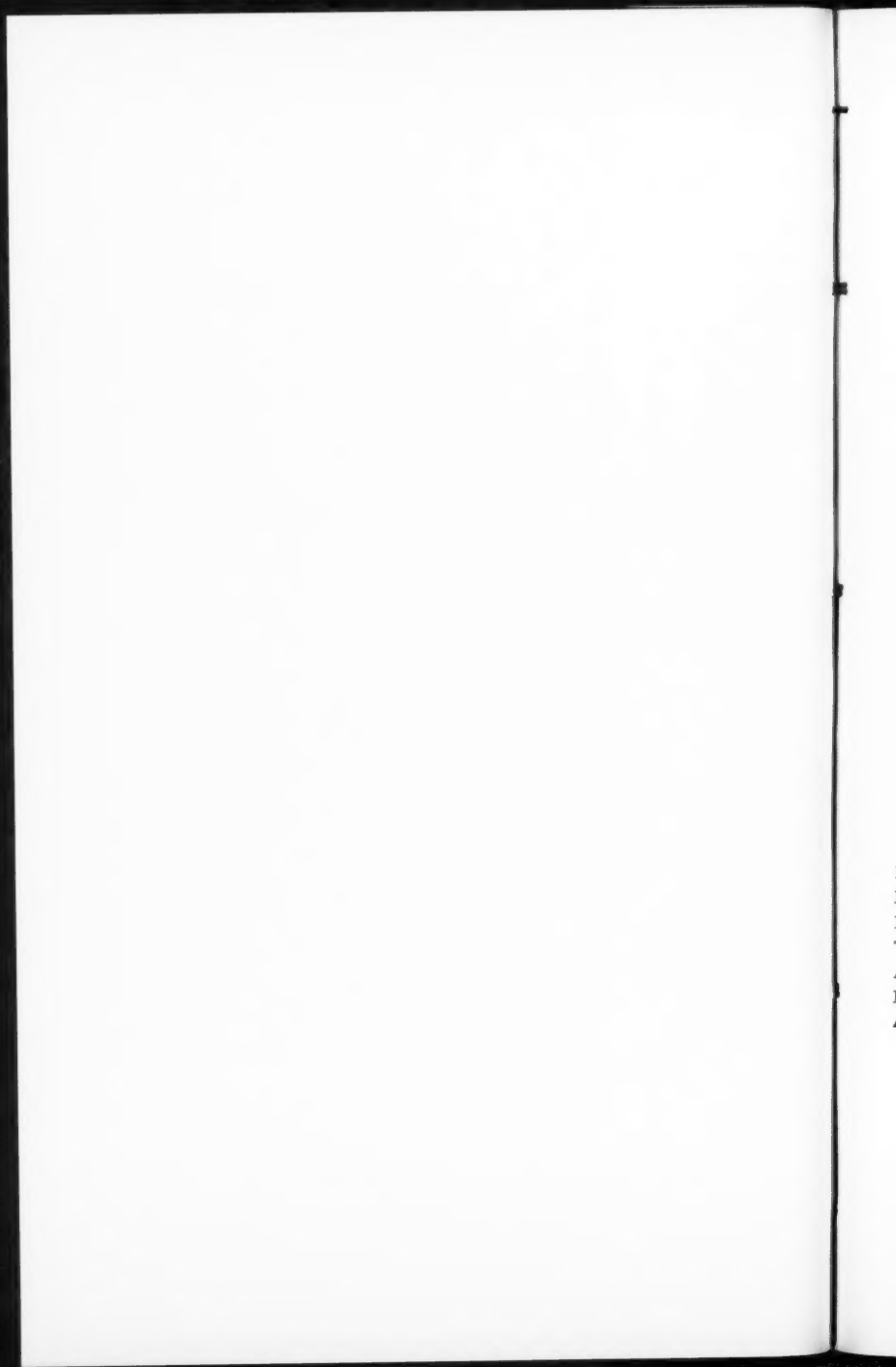
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CHAUCER HOUSE, MALET PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1



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FOREWORD

Library Science Abstracts presents a survey of thought and practice in librarianship and related subjects in many countries and in many types of libraries. Accepted theories are discussed, criticised, and new ideas advanced. On the one hand the student librarian and newcomer to librarianship is made aware of the traditions that underlie his work ; on the other, the expert librarian recognises that these basic ideas need repeating to a new generation of librarians but will also find much of interest in the summaries of the latest developments, e.g. in microphotography or the mechanical aids in documentation. The methods of recording literature and information, whether in documentation work or in bibliographies and its subsequent retrieval, are described. The work of library associations and kindred organisations is noted and the changes in the professional education of librarians are revealed in the comparison of reports from different countries.

Among other subjects dealt with are the influences of publishing, reading and other forms of the communication of ideas upon library work ; notes on new inventions and experiments ; details of new buildings, extensions and alterations ; and the treatment and organisation of library materials.

The compilation owes its origin to the voluntary help given by 70 abstracters and translators who regularly examine over 168 periodicals, books, pamphlets reports, etc. devoted to librarianship and bibliography. The editor greatly appreciates the help given and the co-operation of editors and publishers in making their publications available for abstracting.

The abstracts, which are indicative only, represent a selection from the articles in the periodicals, etc. and are mainly confined to the longer articles which in the opinions of the abstracter and the editor will serve the objects mentioned above.

The list of periodicals which follows is confined to library and bibliographical publications which are regularly checked and abstracted. Many other periodicals are scanned for articles of interest to librarians. The editor welcomes notes or abstracts of out-of-the-way articles.

ARRANGEMENT

Abstracts are arranged within each subject heading in the following order : (i) international, (ii) national (alphabetically by country and within a country, by place), (iii) subjects (alphabetically).

The bibliographical references relating to periodicals should be interpreted thus : title of periodical (if given in an abbreviated form, see the list of periodicals given at the commencement of the volume of *LSA*) ; volume number ; part or issue number (given in curved brackets) ; month or season ; year ; pages ; type of illustration, bibliography, etc.

Example :

Lib. Assn. Rec., 60 (2) February 1958, 45-48. Illus.

Library Association Record, volume 60, number 2, February 1958, pages 45 to 48 with illustrations.

Periodicals checked for articles of interest to librarians and bibliographers

Abbreviations of titles used in abstract citations are given immediately after the full titles.

Frequency of publication : W. (weekly) ; Fort. (fortnightly) ; M. (monthly) ; Q. (quarterly) ; A. (annual) ; 2-10 times a year ; Irr. Irregular.

Abstractor : occasional papers in Australian special librarianship (Victorian Division, Special Libraries Section, Library Association of Australia) Irr.

Accademie e Biblioteche d'Italia (Accad. e Bib. d'Italia) 6.

Actes du Conseil de la FIAB (Actes FIAB) (Netherlands) A.

Alabama Librarian (Alabama Lib.) (U.S.A.) Q.

American Archivist (Amer. Arch.) Q.

American Documentation (Amer. Doc.) Q.

American Library Association Bulletin (A.L.A. Bull.) M.

Annals of Library Science (Annals of Lib. Sci.) (India) Q.

Arbeiten aus den Bibliothekar-Lehrinstitut des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen (Germany) Irr.

Archives : Journal of the British Records Association (U.K.) 2.

Archives and Manuscripts : the Journal of the Archives Section of the Library Association of Australia (Archives and Mss.).

Archives, bibliothèques et musées de Belgique (Archives . . . de Belgique) 2.

Archivum (France) A.

Arquivo de Bibliografia Portuguesa (Arquivo Bib. Port.) Q.

Aslib Proceedings incorporating Aslib Information (Aslib Proc.) (U.K.) M.

Aspects of Librarianship (Aspects of Libnp.) (Kent State University, USA) Q.

Assistant Librarian : official journal of the Association of Assistant Librarians (Section of the Library Association) (Asst. Lib.) (U.K.) M.

Association of College and Reference Libraries Monographs (ACRL Monographs) (U.S.A.) Irr.

Australian Library Journal (Library Association of Australia) (Aust. Lib. J.) Q.

Babel : international journal of translation Q.

Barnard Classification Bulletin (Barnard Class. Bull.) (U.K.) Irr.

La Bibliofilia : rivista di storia del libro, delle arti grafiche, di bibliografia ed erudizione (Italy) 3

Biblioteconomía (Escuela de Bibliotecarios de la Diputacion Provincial de Barcelona) 2.

Bibliotekar (Bulgaria) M.

Bibliotekar (Jugoslavia) Q.

Bibliotekar' (USSR) M.

Bibliotekaren (Denmark) Q.

Bibliotekarz (Association of Polish Librarians and Archivists) 6.

Biblioteket och vi (Sweden). M.

Biblioteksbladet (Swedish Public Library Association) M.

Bibliotheck : a journal of bibliographical notes and queries mainly of Scottish interest (Scottish Group University and Research Section of the Library Association) 2.

Bibliotheeckgids (The Flemish Association of Library, Archives and Museum Personnel) (Belgium) 6.

Bibliotheeckleven (Netherland Association of Librarians) M.

Bibliothekar (Germany) M.

Biblos (Austria) Q.

Biuletyn Instytutu Bibliograficznego (Biuletyn Inst. Bib.) (Poland) Q.

Bliss Classification Bulletin (Bliss Class. Bull.) (U.S.A.) Irr.

Bodleian Library Record (Bodleian Lib. Rec.) (U.K.) 3.

Bogens Verden (Library Association of Denmark) 9.

Bok og Bibliotek (Bok og Bib.) (Norway) 6.

Boletín de la Asociación Colombiana de Bibliotecarios (Bol. Asoc. Colombiana) Q.

Boletín de la Asociación Costarricense de Bibliotecarios (Bol. Asoc. Costarricense). Irr.

- Boletín de la Asociación Cubana de Bibliotecarios (Bol. Asoc. Cubana) Q.
 Boletín de la Asociación de Bibliotecarios profesionales de Chile (Bol. Asoc. Bib. . . . de Chile) Q.
 Boletín de la Asociación Nacional de archiveros, bibliotecarios y arqueólogos (Bol. Asoc. Nac.) (Spain) Irr.
 Bollettino dell'Istituto di Patologia del libro "Alfonso Gallo" (Boll. dell'Istit. di Patologia del libro) (Italy) Q.
 Book Collector (U.K.) Q.
 The Bookmark (The Library. University of Idaho) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Books (National Book League) (U.K.) 8.
 Børn og Bøger (Denmark) 4.
 British Book News (Brit. Bk. News) M.
 British Museum Quarterly (Brit. Mus. Q.)
 Bücherei und Bildung (B. u. Bild.) (Association of Public Librarians in Western Germany) M.
 Bulletin des bibliothèques de France (Bull. bib. France). M.
 Bulletin d'Informations : Association des Bibliothécaires Français (Bull. d'Inf. Assn. Bib. Fr.) Q.
 Bulletin of Bibliography (Bull. of Bib.) (U.S.A.) 3.
 Bulletin of the Association of British Theological and Philosophical Libraries (Bull. Assn. Brit. Theol. and Phil. Libs.) 3.
 Bulletin of the Medical Library Association (Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Bulletin of the New York Public Library (Bull. N.Y. Publ. Lib.) (U.S.A.) M.
 Cahiers des Bibliothèques de France (Cahiers des Bib. Fr.) Irr.
 California Librarian (Calif. Lib.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Canadian Library Association Bulletin (Can. Lib. Assn. Bull.) 6.
 Canadian Library Association Occasional Papers (Can. Lib. Assn. Occ. Papers) Irr.
 Catholic Library World (Catholic Lib. World) (U.S.A.) 8.
 Classification Research Group Bulletin (Class. Res. Group Bull.) (U.K.) Irr.
 College and Research Libraries (Association of College and Reference Libraries) (Division of the American Library Association) (Coll. and Res. Libs.) (U.S.A.) 6.
 County Newsletter (County Newsl.) (County Libraries Section of the Library Association) (U.K.) 6.
 Cuba Bibliotecológica (Cuba Bib.) Q.
 Dacca University Library Bulletin (Dacca Univ. Lib. Bull.) (East Pakistan).
 Dirección general de archivos y bibliotecas : Boletín (Dir. gen. Bol.) (Spanish Ministry of National Education). 6.
 DK-Mitteilungen (Ausschuss für Klassifikation im Deutschen Normenausschuss, Berlin) 6.
 Dokumentation (Central Office for Scientific Literature, Berlin, Germany) M.
 Dokumentation Fachbibliothek Werksbücherei (DFW) (North-West German Publishing Institute, Hanover) 6.
 Eastern Caribbean Library Review (E. Caribbean Lib. Rev.) Irr.
 Florida Libraries (Florida Libs.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Fontes Artis Musicae (International Association of Music Libraries) (France) 2.
 Granthalaya (Hyderabad L.A., India) M.
 Harvard Library Bulletin (Harvard Lib. Bull.) (U.S.A.) 3.
 Horn Book Magazine (U.S.A.) 6.
 Hospital Book Guide (U.S.A.) 10.
 Illinois Libraries (Illinois Libs.) (Illinois State Library, U.S.A.) 10.
 Indexer (Society of Indexers, U.K.)
 Indian Archives (Ind. Archives) 2.
 Indian Education Abstracts (Ind. Educ. Abstracts) Q.
 Indian Librarian (Ind. Lib.) Q.
 Iowa Library Quarterly (Iowa Lib. Q.) (U.S.A.)

Jamaica Library Association Bulletin (Jamaica Lib. Assn. Bull.) A.
 Journal of Documentation (J. of Doc.) (Aslib, U.K.) Q.
 Journal of the Indian Library Association (J. Ind. Lib. Assn.).
 Journal of the Society of Archivists (J. Soc. Archivists) (U.K.) 2.
 Junior Bookshelf (Jun. Bookshelf) (U.K.) 6.
 Junior Libraries (*In Library Journal*).

Kent News Letter (U.K.) 6.
 Kirjastolehti (Finland) M.
 A Könyvtáros (Hungary) M.
 Kulturarbeit (Germany) M.

Law Library Journal (Law Lib. J.) (American Association of Law Libraries, U.S.A.) Q.
 An Leabharlann (Library Association of Ireland) Q.
 Librarian and Book World (Librarian) (U.K.) M.
 The Library [Bibliographical Society Transactions] (U.K.) Q.
 Library Association Record (Lib. Assn. Rec.) (U.K.) M.
 Library Association : Reference and Special Libraries Section publications (Lib. Assn. Ref. and Spec. Libs.) Irr.
 Library Chronicle : Journal of the Uttar Pradesh Library Association (Lib. Chron. Uttar Pradesh)
 Library Chronicle of the University of Texas (Lib. Chron. Univ. Texas) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Library Journal (Lib. J.) (U.S.A.) Fort.
 Library of Congress Information Bulletin (L.C. Inf. Bull.) (U.S.A.) W.
 Library Quarterly (Library School of the University of Chicago) (Lib. Q.) (U.S.A.)
 Library Resources and Technical Services (Lib. Resources) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Library Review (Lib. Rev.) (U.K.) Q.
 Library Trends (Lib. Trends) (Library School of the University of Illinois, U.S.A.) Q.
 Library World (Lib. World) (U.K.) M.
 Libri : international library review (Denmark) Q.
 London and Home Counties Branch of the Library Association : Conference Papers (London and Home Counties Branch Conf. Papers) (U.K.) A.

Magyar Könyvszemle (Hungary) Q.
 Malayan Library Group News Letter (Malayan Lib. Group Newsl.) Irr.
 Manchester Review (Manch. Rev.) (U.K.) Q.
 Microcosm (University Microfilms) (U.S.A.)
 Minnesota Libraries (Minnesota Libs.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Mitteilungen der Vereinigung Österreichischer Bibliothekare (Mitteilungen der VÖB) (Austria) Q.
 Mitteilungsblatt Nordrhein-westfalen (Germany) Q.
 MLA Bulletin (Maritime Library Association, Nova Scotia, Canada) Q.
 Mousaion : books and libraries (S. Africa) Irr.

Nachrichten/Nouvelles (der Vereinigung Schweizerische Bibliothekare) (Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer. Bib.) (Switzerland) 6.
 Nachrichten für Dokumentation (Nach. f. Dok.) (Germany) Q.
 National Library of Wales Journal (Nat. Lib. Wales J.) (U.K.) 2.
 Neue Volksbildung (Neue Volksbild.) (Austrian Ministry of Education) M.
 New Zealand Libraries (N.Z. Libs.) (New Zealand Library Association) 10.
 News Notes of California Libraries (News Notes of Calif. Libs.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Nordisk Tidskrift för Bok- och Biblioteksväsen (Nord. Tid.) (Sweden) Q.
 North Country Libraries (State Library of New Hampshire and Free Public Library Commission of Vermont) 10.
 North Western Newsletter (N.W. Newsl.) (North Western Branch of the Library Association [etc.]) (U.K.) 6.
 North-Western Polytechnic School of Librarianship : Occasional Papers (N.W. Polytechnic Sch. Lib. Occ. Papers) (U.K.) Irr.
 Notes : Music Library Association (Notes) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Notizie A.I.B. : Bollettino dell'Associazione Italiana per le Biblioteche (Italy) Q.

Ontario Library Review (Ontario Lib. Rev.) (Director of Public Services, Government of Ontario, Canada) Q.

Open Access (Birmingham and District Branch of the Library Association [etc.]) (U.K.) 6.
De Openbare bibliotheek (Centrale Vereniging voor Openbare Leeszalen en Bibliotheken en van de Nederlandse Vereniging van Bibliothecarissen) 6.

Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America (Papers of the Bibliog. Soc. of America) Q.

La Parola e il Libro (Parola) (National Institute for Popular and Learned Libraries, Rome) 6.

Pharos (Lanark County Library Staff Magazine) Irr.

The Pioneer (Remington Rand, U.S.A.) 6.

PLA Quarterly (Private Libraries Association, U.K.)

Przegląd Biblioteczny (Association of Polish Librarians and Archivists) Q.

Quarterly Bulletin of the International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (Q. Bull. Int. Assn. Agric. Libns.) (U.K.)

Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library (Q. Bull. S. Afr. Lib.)

Rev. de la Documentation (Rev.Doc.) (F.I.D., Netherlands) Q.

School Librarian and School Library Review (Sch. Lib.) (School Libraries Association, U.K.) 3.

School Libraries (Sch. Libs.) (American Association of School Librarians) (Division of the American Library Association) Q.

Scottish Library Association : Proceedings of the Annual Conference (Scot. Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.)

Skolbiblioteket (Denmark).

SLA News (Scottish Library Association) 6.

South African Libraries (S. Afr. Libs.) (South African Library Association) Q.

Southeastern Librarian (U.S.A.) Q.

Special Libraries (Spec. Libs.) (Special Libraries Association, U.S.A.) 10.

Stechert-Hafner Book News (U.S.A.) M.

Studies in Bibliography : Papers of the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia (Studies in Bib.) (U.S.A.) A.

Texas Library Journal (Texas Lib. J.) Q.

Tidskrift för Dokumentation (Tid. f. Dok.) (Sweden) 6.

Top of the News (U.S.A.) Q.

Unesco Bulletin for Libraries (Unesco Bull.) (France) M.

University of Illinois Library School : Occasional Papers (Univ. of Illinois Lib. Sch. Occ. Papers) (U.S.A.) Irr.

University of London School of Librarianship and Archives : Occasional Papers (Univ. London Sch. Lib. Occ. Papers) (U.K.) Irr.

University of Tennessee News Letter (Univ. Tennessee Newsl.) (U.S.A.)

Vjesnik Bibliotekara Hrvatske (Jugoslavia) A.

WALA News (West African Library Association) 2.

Wessex Bookman (U.K.) 2.

Wilson Library Bulletin (Wilson Lib. Bull.) (U.S.A.) 10.

Yad la-koré (The Reader's aid) (Israel) Q.

Yale University Library Gazette (Yale Univ. Lib. Gaz.) (U.S.A.) Q.

Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie (Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.) (Union of German Librarians, Munich) Q.

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen (Z. f. Bib.) (Germany) 6.

ABBREVIATIONS

A.A.L.	Association of Assistant Librarians
AALL	American Association of Law Libraries
AFNOR	Association française de normalisation
Ala.	Alabama
ALA	American Library Association
AV	Audio-visual
BC	Bibliographic Classification (Bliss)
B.C.	British Columbia
BNB	<i>British National Bibliography</i>
BNBC	British National Book Centre
BUCOP	<i>British Union Catalogue of Periodicals</i>
Cal.	California
CC	Colon Classification
CLA	Catholic Library Association
Co.	County
Conn.	Connecticut
C.S.I.C.	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid
DC	Decimal Classification (Dewey)
D.C.	District of Columbia, USA
Del.	Delaware
DM.	Deutsche Mark
DSIR	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research
Eng.	England
EPA	European Productivity Agency
f.	founded
FIAB	International Federation of Library Associations
FID	Fédération Internationale de Documentation
Fla.	Florida
FM	Frequency modulation
Ga.	Georgia
Ger.	Germany
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationery Office
IAALD	International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists
IAML	International Association of Music Libraries
IBM	International Business Machines
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IFD	Fédération Internationale de Documentation
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations
Ill.	Illinois
Ind.	Indiana
INSDOC	Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre
Ire.	Ireland
ISO	International Standardization Organization
IVA	Ingenjörsvetenskapsakademien (Sweden)
k.	kopeck
kr.	krona
Ky.	Kentucky
L.	Library ; libraries
L.A.	Library Association
Lancs.	Lancashire
LC	Library of Congress
LP	Long-playing
LSA	<i>Library Science Abstracts</i>
m.	million
Mass.	Massachusetts
Md.	Maryland

Mich.	Michigan
MILC	Midwest Inter-Library Center
Minn.	Minnesota
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Mo.	Missouri
mss.	manuscripts
N.B.	New Brunswick
N.C.	North Carolina
N.C.L.	National Central Library, London
N.H.	New Hampshire
NIDER	Netherlands Institute for Documentation and Filing
N.J.	New Jersey
N.S.	Nova Scotia
N.S.W.	New South Wales
N.Y.	New York (City or State)
N.Z.	New Zealand
O.	Ohio
OEEC	Organization for European Economic Co-operation
Ont.	Ontario
p.a.	per annum
Pa.	Pennsylvania
P.L.	Public Library
r.	rouble
R.I.	Rhode Island
RSFSR.	Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic (in European Russia)
RLB	Regional Library Bureau
rpm	revolutions per minute
Scot.	Scotland
SLA	Special Libraries Association
Sw. kr.	Swedish krona
Tenn.	Tennessee
TIDU	Technical Information and Documents Unit
TV	Television
UDC	Universal Decimal Classification
U.K.	United Kingdom
U.L.	University Library
Unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USA	United States of America
USBE	United States Book Exchange
USIS	United States Information Services
USSR	Union of Socialist Soviet Republics
v.	volumes
Va.	Virginia
Vt.	Vermont
Wash.	Washington (state)
Wash., D.C.	Washington, District of Columbia
Wis.	Wisconsin

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF LIBRARIANSHIP

7673 La bibliothèque du chapitre de Bayeux et ses "escrireaux" [The notice-boards in Bayeux chapter library] André Masson. *Bull. bib. Fr.*, 2 (11) November 1957, 789-793.

The library is a 15th century building in the cathedral cloister. Notice-boards on the walls which were previously thought to show the numbering of the reading-desks in which manuscripts were kept have now been shown to be guides to the broad subject arrangement of the library, e.g. law, grammar, medicine — "De medicina libri aliquot". Attempts to date these boards by checking 15th cent. records put them at the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century. These boards may well be the earliest example of a subject classification done by mural inscription.

7674 Le immagini dei grandi scrittori nelle biblioteche (Rievocando un capitolo del Lipsio dopo tre secoli e mezzo) [The images of great writers in libraries (Recalling a chapter of Lipsius after three centuries and a half)]. Giorgio E. Ferrari. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 25 (2-3) March-June 1957, 98-106. Illus.

The author illustrates chapter X: "Imagines in iis (bibliothecis) doctorum, laudabili more: cui origo ab Asinio" from the work by Lipsius *De bibliothecis syntagma*, Antverpiae, 1607, which is one of the fundamental publications in library history and learning. Many later authors followed the ideas of Lipsius about portraits in libraries; but at least two Italians seem to have not been inspired by him: Giambattista Armenini, who published his work a few years before Lipsius, and Francesco Bocchi, though his publication appeared two years later.

7675 Research in backgrounds in librarianship, Haynes McMullen. *Lib. Trends*, 6 (2) October 1957, 110-119. References.

A consideration of recent writing on the philosophy of librarianship, the relations of libraries to society, the functions of different types of libraries, and library history and biography. Outstanding works, principally British and American, are mentioned.

7676 Books are here to stay, Robert B. Downs. *A.L.A. Bull.*, 51 (9) October 1957, 665-672.

Using statistics and census figures the author argues against the statement that cinema, radio and television would replace books and reading as a leisure activity. The expanding book market, due in part to the phenomenon of paperbacks, the increase in book clubs and the digests of works are discussed, and also the list of best sellers are compared, taking the years 1929 and 1956 indicating an increase in interest in non-fictional works. These figures are correlated to libraries and their users and the author indicates that the increases in population and higher education, together with general movements towards urban living are giving a slow but steady upward climb in the use of libraries.

7677 Der Bibliothekar in Seiner Zeit [The Librarian in his time] Rudolf Juchhoff. *Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 4 (3) 1957, 151-169.

An assessment of the librarian's function and status in an age when the frontiers of knowledge are rapidly being widened. The interdependence of libraries is

emphasised, and book selection, space and storage, assistance to and accommodation of readers, education for librarianship, library school practice at Cologne and Munich, and examination techniques all receive detailed attention.

7678 The institutional characteristics of libraries, Eva Maude Tilton. *Aspects of Libnp.*, (14) Fall 1957, 14p. Bibliog.

Attempts to apply the methods, procedures and criteria used by George C. Homans in *The Human group* (1950) to a study of the relationships and interactions of libraries and society, using as a starting point W. J. Murison's *The Public library, its origins, purpose and significance as a social institution* (1955). The conclusion reached is that the public library "has to respond to the demands of its users or it will not function satisfactorily; and conversely, the better it responds to the demands of its users, the more it will be used." Against this the writer finds that people are not made sufficiently aware of what their library can do for them, or of the expert knowledge possessed by the staff. The staff are seen by the general public to lack imagination in dealing with requests, to lack knowledge, and to be too concerned with techniques. "It is chastening to realize that no other social service of the present time takes so little interest in the personality of its clients and offers so impersonal facilities." "Few librarians appear to regard their work as a duty which is capable of study as a genuine social science." (Murison).

7679 Care and feeding of the bookish administrator, Lawrence Clark Powell. *Lib. J.*, 82 (22) December 15, 1957, 3159-3161. Phot.

A plea for the library administrator to retain his belief that librarianship is a calling third only to the ministry and medicine, and that "good library administration is the attainment of a gracious and economical union of books and people." Any course which claims to teach administration and which omits books is useless for librarians. The library administrator must know what books are and what they do for people and he must know all he can about the variety of people. He must find time for books and people; in order to do so he must be ruthless with the non-essentials in life. The essentials are books, people (staff, readers, family) and time for meditation. "Professional status is contingent upon giving, not upon getting. A profession will go no further than its leaders take it along the road of service to humanity. The supreme goal of administration is to lead . . . to inspire others to follow." A library administrator should be a leader and a reader.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

7680 Promoting library interests throughout the world, Lucile M. Morsch. *A.L.A. Bull.*, 51 (8) September 1957, 579-584.

In her inaugural address the President of the A.L.A. briefly reviews some of the past achievements in international co-operation of the A.L.A. but warns members against provincialism and urges them to a more active participation in all international schemes. She states that the work being done by the International Relations Committee of the A.L.A., Unesco, and IFLA is not receiving the backing from members that it should have. She suggests that in order to improve this work two things are needed: (i) increased participation on the part of American libraries and librarians; (ii) a Secretariat that would be a

clearing house for all international activities and would also serve as a liaison with government agencies, private organisations and institutions able and willing to advance the cause of libraries throughout the world.

7681 Special committee on re-organization : Report to the A.L.A. Council, Special committee on re-organization. *A.L.A. Bull.*, 51 (9) October 1957, 679-686.

The full report of the special committee on re-organization of the A.L.A. as presented to the council at Kansas City on June 26th 1957 is given here together with pertinent sections of the preliminary report. It consists of eleven recommendations for amendments to the structure of the A.L.A., a statement on the various divisions, their activities and responsibilities and conveys an overall picture of the association. The report was approved by the council.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION and STAFF

7682 Realism in training for librarianship, L. Miller. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (2) April 1957, 54-57.

The Preliminary Examination of the Library Association of Australia is criticised as being of too low a standard to represent a real step forward in the career of a young librarian. Since this examination is commonly set as the required standard for officers in charge of the smaller libraries and for the lower of the senior appointments in the larger libraries, persons holding these posts are inadequately trained. At the same time it is unrealistic to demand the Registration Examination as the requisite qualification. A new initial examination in six parts is suggested, to be taken in three years by part-time study. The subject of Administration should be obligatory and the minimum period of service for certification should be more than two years.

7683 Kirjastolehti täyttää 50 vuotta. [The *Kirjastolehti* 50 years old]. Helle Kannila. *Kirjastolehti*, 50 (9-10) November-December 1957, 183.

When looking backward, it can be noted that the *Kirjastolehti* has offered much inspiring and useful reading, though there have also been passive periods in between. Due to economic difficulties, the *Kirjastolehti* was connected with an adult educational journal during 1921-1947. The present issue contains articles and descriptions from the earlier phases of the *Kirjastolehti*, mainly from the period 1908-1920.

7684 The Library Association syllabus and proposed amendments : a symposium. *Lib. Rev.* (123) Autumn 1957, 175-178.

The March 1957 issue of the *Library Association Record* contained a draft scheme drawn up by a joint committee of representatives of the Library Association and Aslib. Here William Caldwell, W. B. Paton and Lionel White present their comments.

7685 Staff education and management : II. The education of librarians, E. I. Baker. (In *Education, libraries and the use of books*. Library Association, London and Home Counties Branch Week-end Conference Papers, 1957, 34-41).

One of Her Majesty's Inspectors looks at the British pattern of education for

librarianship. The full-time library schools are attempting too much in too short a time ; students become "punch-drunk" by the end of the day and are too tired to do much independent work. There is undue preoccupation with examinations ; instead the aim should be to teach students how to think constructively and thereby stimulate the growth of the whole person. Compares the schemes of education in technical colleges and suggests that librarianship courses should be framed by eminent librarians and the teachers in the schools of librarianship. All students require periods of systematic training in first-class libraries as part of the course in order to provide the link between theory and practice, just as teachers in training seek experience in different types of schools. This would produce the Sandwich course spread over a period longer than one year. Languages are increasingly important and a few librarians should obtain their training abroad through reciprocal arrangements. It is also desirable for some library schools to experiment and to specialise in certain branches of librarianship. Students should be encouraged to undertake individual pieces of research work. Correspondence courses should eventually be replaced by part-time courses extending over two or three years. A well-planned scheme of training at graduate and undergraduate levels could do much to attract more first-rate men to the profession.

7686 The place of literature studies in library education, R. C. Bengé. *J. of Doc.*, **13** (3) September 1957, 147-151.

Owing to the emphasis on a knowledge of the outstanding books in all subjects and on the humanities, little attention has been paid, until recently, to the study of a particular subject literature. The Library Association's syllabus is too wide and a new approach is necessary. Today there is an increasing need for librarians and documentalists to know both the subject and the literature of the subject in which they are working. An outline of a suggested course of study is given and it is shown that an approach through the literature eventually leads to subject knowledge.

7687 La formazione del bibliotecario [The training of the librarian] Francesco Barberi. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, **25** (1) January-February 1957, 18-27.

Describes the progress of a librarian's career in a public library. When he first enters the library as a subordinate, he improves the techniques of his profession by discharging duties in different library services as well as by appropriate readings and by following the advice of the chief librarian. In this period he may feel a tendency toward some special branch of his profession ; above all, he must not pursue cultural interests which are outside of his work. Later on, as a chief librarian, he must take care, among other problems, of the right solution of the problem of the storage and use of books. As regards Italy, it is hoped that young people will learn the theory of their profession in library schools, which are too few at present. It is hoped that Italian chief librarians will manage their libraries with the necessary balance to safeguard the traditional patrimony of books and also employ new techniques, as far as financial means allow.

7688 Koulutuskysymykset päiväjärjestyksessä ulkomailla [Education for librarianship abroad] Helle Kannila. *Kirjastolehti*, **50** (6) July-August 1957, 131-132 ; **50** (7) September 1957, 153-154.

(See LSA 7132). Describes education for librarianship in Norway and Denmark.

7689 Nordisk Håndbog i Bibliotekskundskab [Nordic handbook of library science]. Emanuel Sejr. *Bogens Verden*, 40 (1) February 1958, 18-20.

The 1st edition of Svend Dahl's *Handbook of library science* was published in 1912. In 1916 a 2nd enlarged edition appeared and in 1924-30 a 3rd one, now increased to two volumes. *Nordic Handbook of library science* is still edited by Svend Dahl, but is the result of a close Nordic co-operation. The first volume is introduced with a description of the history of knowledge with surveys on the development of the systematisation and terminology of each branch of knowledge, a subject not treated in the previous editions. The rest of the volume is devoted to the story of the book describing the art of writing to c. 1500, the illumination of the medieval manuscripts, printing, book illustration from Gutenberg to to-day, binding, and finally the book trade throughout the ages. The last two volumes, not yet published, will deal with the story of libraries and bibliophily, book production, library techniques and library administration.

7690 Bogens historie [The story of the book] Svend Dahl. Copenhagen, Haase, 1957. 311p. Illus. Bibliog. Index.

Svend Dahl's book was first published in 1927 and has now appeared in a new edition. Characteristic of the 1st edition was the synchronization of the story of the book and that of the libraries. This has been maintained and the major part of the text has not been altered much — only new points of view and data have been added. But the chapter on the period after 1914 has been revised and essentially expanded with a detailed survey of modern printing and of the effects of Hitler's reign and the last world war on the German book trade and on the library organisations of many countries. The book concludes with a survey of recent library development. The illustrations have been almost completely renewed.

7691 Research in education for librarianship, Lowell A. Martin. *Lib. Trends*, 6 (2) October 1957, 207-218. References.

For thirty years it has been undecided whether application or understanding should be the standard by which library education is judged; if theory and understanding are to be considered, the quality of the instruction will depend upon its foundation in research. The writer gives a critical survey of research into library education, and discusses how far research has helped it to move from apprentice training to graduate university education; he believes that research into the principles of librarianship has helped more than research directly on library education. There is now a need for more elementary facts about library education and its content, and for research into teaching methods and the results of training.

7692 A proposal for co-ordinating library research, Chase Dane. *Lib. Trends*, 6 (2) October 1957, 247-253.

The author, dealing with the situation in the USA, proposes strengthening and enlarging the Committee on Research of the Association of American Library Schools. It would report progress in research, and possibly later try to summarize and comment on projects. It might invite outside assistance, co-ordinate research work, and help to provide financial aid.

7693 The Library Education section, Sister M. Regis. *Catholic Lib. World*, 29 (1) October 1957, 19-21.

In 1955 a small group of CLA members met to discuss the need for improving professional education for Catholic librarians, which it was felt should not be left to secular institutions. This group was given time on the 1956 and 1957 CLA conferences, and the first *Library Education Newsletter* (to appear semi-annually) was published a little later. A campaign for recruitment to the profession has been launched, and the work of seeking improvements in Catholic professional education is progressing.

7694 The education of a law librarian — a panel. *Law Lib. J.*, 50 (4) November 1957, 359-395.

It is argued that for collections up to 100,000 volumes, where he may have full faculty status and autonomy, the librarian should be fully trained in the law. This need not imply a law degree. Practical library experience is preferred to library school qualification. For larger collections one view is that B.A., law and library degrees are needed. The Association of American Law Schools standard provides that the law librarian "shall have either a sound knowledge of the practical problems of a law school library, or a legal education, or preferably both". Regarding the practitioners' library, one view is that the college degree is necessary, also the library degree (or equivalent experience) but not the law degree. Results of a survey show : (i) predominance of law degree ; (ii) the substantial number having library degrees ; (iii) one fourth of librarians reporting have both professional degrees ; (iv) rapid rise of three degree holders since World War II.

7695 Recruiting policies in professions other than librarianship, Charles H. Stevens. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 32 (5) January 1958, 343-346, 349.

The object of the Joint Committee on Library Work as a Career was to discover what features of other professions' recruiting drives would be helpful in recruiting for librarianship. Letters and ideas were received from the executives of associations connected with law, chemistry, hospital administration, dentistry, architecture, dietetics, physics, nursing, pharmacy, social work, education, public administration and engineering. The committee recommended that criteria for librarianship be developed and a definitive survey be made of the unexaggerated needs of the profession now and of its needs five or ten years hence.

7696 Recruiting from within : scholarships can help you, Harold S. Sharp. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 32 (5) January 1958, 352-353.

Advertisements for really worthwhile posts in the U.S. today almost without exception indicate as requirements, a fifth year beyond the bachelor's degree, and "experience". The latter is variable but the master's degree in library science is a must. To enable students to take this degree some libraries have set up scholarships : Enoch Pratt, two of \$1,500, three of \$1,000 ; Erie County Library, five of \$800 each. The graduates must undertake to serve the donating libraries for two years after graduation. Detroit has a four year course of full-time work and part-time study under the University of Michigan Extension Division. Universities also offer scholarships with varying conditions. New Hampshire Library Association provides interest-free loans up to \$200.

7697 Recruiting for librarianship : one program, F. M. Blackburn. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 18 (6) November 1957, 461-466.

The University of Missouri Library has, since January 1957, initiated a programme for recruiting staff from students working as assistants in the library and from persons seeking information on a career in librarianship. Additional pay is given to student assistants who have already studied librarianship. Talks are given on "the message for librarianship", i.e. the challenges and rewards (material, intellectual and spiritual) of librarianship, desirable qualifications and interests. This is followed by details of the help which the University administrators are willing to give students to qualify themselves.

7698 Staff education and management : I. Personnel management, Mrs. A. V. Hemsley. (*In Education, libraries and the use of books. Library Association, London and Home Counties Branch Week-end Conference Papers, 1957, 29-33*).

Outlines the duties of a personnel manager : (i) advising on selection of staff ; (ii) advising on the wage and salary structure ; (iii) training new members of staff ; (iv) maintaining high staff morale.

LIBRARY SERVICES : General surveys, international and national

7699 Das Bibliothekswesen unserer Gewerkschaften Informatorischer Überblick [Survey of library work in our [Eastern Germany] trade unions] Rudolf Fischer. *Bibliotheksr*, 11 (12) December 1957, 1240-44.

A detailed description of the central library in Berlin and a network of regional libraries, together with those in trade union training colleges, health resorts and factories.

7700 Normung im Bibliothekswesen [Standards for library work] Hans Boden. *Bibliotheksr*, 12 (1) January 1958, 79-85. Illus., references.

Deals mainly with German standards for library forms and stationery, but there is also a section on work study and time standards for library work.

7701 Az Országos Könyvtárügyi Tanács és a magyar könyvtárügy időszertű kérdései [The National Library Council and the problems of Hungarian librarianship] Gyula Haraszthy. *Magyar Könyvszemle*, 73 (4) October-December 1957, 311-323.

Arising from a conference of librarians in 1951, a Library Council, under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, to act as an advisory body and to assist in the development of the 18,000 public and scientific libraries in Hungary, was established in 1953. Problems connected with the education of librarians, with scholarly, special, and departmental libraries have been discussed. A Library Law was enacted in 1956 in which the position of the Library Council is defined. Its president and secretary are chosen by the Minister of Cultural Affairs. The Council has 25 members, experienced librarians, and holds monthly meetings. Twelve sub-committees have been set up. On each a number of experienced librarians from outside the Council have been invited to serve. The subjects covered are : principles of librarianship ; administration ; acquisition ; cata-

loguing ; classification ; public services ; literature for children and youth ; bibliography ; documentation ; storage and protection of materials ; library buildings ; and training and education of librarians. The results have been profitable to librarians, libraries and the Ministry.

7702 Role of libraries in the community, G. L. Trehan. *Ind. Lib.* 12 (2) September 1957. 65-68.

The Government of India's main aim in its Five Years Development Plan is to provide social improvement through education in rural areas. The library is a two-fold educative agency : it first makes possible self-education and then provides for a life-long continuance of this. The librarian must be a member of the team which surveys and plans for each area. He must take part in the preparation of suitable reading materials for the newly-literate masses. He must be able to exploit all kinds of audio-visual aids. He himself needs educating in social work. Education Departments, library associations and the local governing bodies must co-operate fully and draw the support of the public and the press.

7703 Mid-century American librarianship : examination and experimentation, Douglas W. Bryant. *Libri*, 7 (4) 1958, 233-252.

Includes short accounts of : The Council on Library Resources ; staff and buildings ; development of resources (Farmington Plan, deposit centres, micro-reproduction) ; organisation of resources (*National Union Catalog*, *Union List of Serials*, simplified classification and cataloguing ; the high cost of maintenance of catalogues, mechanical aids) ; use of resources (Library Services Act 1956, ALA's *Public library service*, 1956 ; adult education and citizen interest in libraries) ; and American interest in world librarianship.

7704 Twenty years a-growing : the Library Services Branch in 1958, Roger H. McDonough. *A.L.A. Bull.*, 52 (1) January 1958, 23-29. Phot.

A by-product of the Library Services Act has been the emergence of the Library Services Branch of the United States Office of Education as a strong and effective unit. The growth of the department since its inception 20 years ago is reviewed, illustrating how much the scope and abilities have been widened.

7705 Research in mass communication and adult reading, Lester Asheim. *Lib. Trends*, 6 (2) October 1957, 120-140. References.

The library is not a mass agency in the commonly used sense of the term, but librarians could profitably investigate such problems as : the kind of material the library should handle, the size and composition of the library's public, the value of the information it disseminates, and the library's efficiency compared with that of other agencies. Problems connected with the mass media and the sociological, rather than the technological, approach to communication are primarily considered. The most useful methods are content analysis and audience research. The latter should go beyond statistics, while the former, although carried on by librarians in book selection and other professional work, is seldom used by them as a research technique. Specific research projects are suggested. In the field of adult reading, the sociology of reading is the most pertinent. Work done on the past is surveyed ; the writer considers that the most likely approaches in the future are the individual case history and the analysis of subjective factors.

7706 Research in readers' services, Ruth Lockwood and Louis Shores. *Lib. Trends*, 6 (2) October 1957, 160-170. References.

Readers' services are interpreted as services to the individual reader in his search for materials for information or self-education. In the USA service to individuals needs further study; it has been overshadowed by service to groups, and its development has been guided by experience rather than research. Studies in readers' advisory and reference services, mainly in the USA, are mentioned. The qualitative evaluation of reference service is needed, and necessary future investigations are listed.

7707 Research in organization and administration, Edward A. Wight. *Lib. Trends*, 6 (2) October 1957, 141-146. References.

A survey of research into library administration, giving examples from U.S. libraries.

7708 Methodology in research and applications, Leon Carnovsky. *Lib. Trends*, 6 (2) October 1957, 234-246. References.

No method of research is unique to librarianship, but any investigation can be summarized as: statement of the problem, necessary data, and procedures necessary to elicit the data. The methods employed depend on the nature of the enquiry, and, though a principal aim is to arrive at a generalization, it is often necessary to use sampling. The interview and questionnaire techniques are discussed, and other methods of reading study mentioned. Experiments in the scientific sense are difficult to employ, but documentary analysis, case-studies and historical research can be used. Large scale studies use a variety of techniques.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION and UNION CATALOGUES

7709 Die Teilnahme höherer Schulen am auswärtigen Leihverkehr [The participation of high schools in interlibrary lending] Werner Krieg. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), N.F. 7 (4) 20 November 1957, 84-87.

With the decree of July 11th 1957, the Minister of Education of North Rhine-Westphalia admitted 35 high schools into the interlending system, thereby increasing the number of participating libraries by 40%. Conditions have changed since the original scheme of co-operation in which high schools were some of the earliest members (in Prussia from 1897). High school libraries are relatively less important now, though even more anxious to be able to borrow books. The policy now is to admit the high school library into the scheme in those places where there is no public library in the vicinity. It is the duty of such libraries to admit the public when the need arises. A list of the schools is given.

7710 The price of co-operation, James Brindle. *Lib. Rev.*, (125) Spring 1958, 305-308.

In view of the decision of the National Central Library that it will not be responsible for applications for British books published after 31st December 1958, the author considers a new approach is required to the problem of library co-operation. He suggests the following measures to keep costs within manage-

able proportions : (i) requests, which in the opinion of the librarian, are unreasonable, should be refused ; (ii) no library should call on national resources for books which should be in every library ; and (iii) more use should be made of the facilities offered by copyright libraries, even though the books may not be borrowed.

7711 The British National Book Centre, A. Allardyce. *N.Z. Libs.*, 20 (8) October 1957, 189-193.

This account by the Superintendent of BNBC, makes mention of the predecessors of BNBC and discusses the work of this department of the N.C.L. in its circulation of monthly lists of offered and required books and periodicals (70-80% of items listed are regularly allocated), its method of allocation of material, and the general procedure by which participating libraries offer such material. The BNBC now acts as the clearing house for some 100,000 pieces (*i.e.* book volumes, serial volumes and parts, without distinction) annually ; over 500 libraries donate material through the centre ; and about 450 libraries, many in the Commonwealth and overseas, subscribe to the lists and are thus eligible to receive these donations. But extra staff will be needed before regular and systematic exchange with foreign libraries takes place.

7712 Co-operation [in N.Z.]—a new phase : Report of the Committee on Regional Library Co-operation. *N.Z. Libs.*, 20 (9) November 1957, 197-202.

The present position and main problems facing public libraries are stated. While considerably more support from the State is needed to make the N.Z. library service effective, the basic factors in improvement will be co-operation among local authorities ; such co-operation should be the condition of increased government assistance. A voluntary federation of local authorities is envisaged (the ultimate number of regional authorities should be between 14 and 20), government assistance taking the form of cash subsidies and 4s. 0d. per head of the population of any regional area being considered reasonable. The resources of the National Library Service aid-in-kind as now given would be discontinued. Federations should choose their own method of control, and it is suggested that the participating libraries retain their present independence and autonomy by employing their own staff and buying some of their own books, the Regional Body through the subsidy administering the service to the federation as a whole. Certain special problems are also considered, *e.g.* the possible unwillingness of well-established libraries using County Library Service aid-in-kind extensively to make a change. This report, already printed and distributed in pamphlet form, is to be discussed at the 1958 N.Z.L.A. Conference, Invercargill.

7713 Library co-operation in Scandinavia, Majlis Tulander. *Q. Bull. Int. Assn. Agric. Libns.*, 3 (1) January 1958, 1-2.

A scheme has been worked out between Scandinavian agricultural librarians whereby each country is to collect and preserve peripheral agricultural periodicals from specified foreign countries. Libraries in one Scandinavian country which receive periodicals by exchange with foreign countries and which are the charge of another Scandinavian country will subsequently send the volume or parts to the latter country.

7714 Bibliotekens gallringsproblem [Weeding of library stocks] Carl Björkbohm. *Tid. f. Dok.*, 13 (6) 1957, 67-70.

When evaluating the relations between demands for literature and library holdings, interlibrary loans necessitate taking into account not only the holdings of the individual library but the total holdings of all libraries, i.e. the union library, within a co-operating area. One has to decide : (i) the number of copies needed in the Union Library ; (ii) the distribution of those copies over the libraries. These points also apply to out-of-date materials. In pure and applied science, especially, books should be discarded or transferred to other union libraries. Details are given of the way in which certain libraries should be made responsible for the books and periodicals in particular fields.

7715 Building library resources through co-operation, Ralph T. Esterquest, *issue editor*. *Lib. Trends*, 6 (3) January 1958, 257-383. References.

The survey omits forms of co-operation, such as film circuits and co-operative cataloguing, not directed towards adding to library resources. The sections are : (i) General problems, by Keyes D. Metcalf. A treatment of the position in the USA. (ii) Mobilization of existing library resources, by William H. Carlson. A discussion of the problems of bibliographical control. (iii) Increasing library resources through co-operation, by Edward B. Stanford. A description of various U.S. attempts at co-operative acquisition. (iv) Co-operation among colleges, by Eileen Thornton. A description of state plans in Ohio and New York State, and of other schemes for co-operation between U.S. colleges. (v) Co-operation among public libraries [in the USA], by John S. Richards. (vi) Co-operation among libraries of different types, by Robert T. Grazier. Deals only with co-operation between neighbouring libraries of different types in the USA. (vii) Co-operation among special libraries [in the USA] by Herman H. Henkle. (viii) Library co-operation in Great Britain, by J. Clement Harrison. A survey of the growth and present situation of co-operation among libraries of all types. (ix) Co-operation on the Continent, with special reference to Germany, Switzerland, Netherlands, France, and Italy, by Rudolf Juchhoff. (x) The potentialities : some notes in conclusion, by Donald Coney. A consideration of future possibilities under the headings of assisting (better transmission methods, use of copying instead of lending), acquiring (an increase in co-operative acquisition), and advertising (records of resources).

NATIONAL and GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

7716 Government Departmental libraries in South Australia, Peter Russell. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (2) April 1957, 70.

In 1949 the Public Library of South Australia provided an office to establish a technical library at the Department of Mines. Today there are 13 departmental libraries staffed by officers of the Public Library. There is a total bookstock of 66,000v. and in the last financial year £6,064 was spent on books and periodicals. The bulk of the work is in answering queries with the assistance of the Research Service of the Public Library and the circulation of periodicals to 500 officers. New publications are purchased mainly on the recommendation of officers, the librarians only recommending those which are needed as working tools.

7717 The South Australian Parliamentary Library, E. W. Lanyon. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (2) April 1957, 73-74.

The library, dating from 1851, is a separate department of the Legislature and is controlled by a committee of four members from each House. It has a staff of four. The stock of 65,000v. covers a wide field with parliamentary and constitutional works predominating, and fiction excluded. The main function is to assist Members of Parliament in the performance of their legislative, administrative and social duties. Members of the public are admitted if the information they seek is not easily obtainable elsewhere. The collection is classified in 25 broad classes, some of which correspond to the LC scheme. Close classification has never been attempted because of lack of staff and indecision as to the best scheme to adopt. Last year an experiment was begun of borrowing recreational reading from a subscription library.

7718 Material on Indian education in the India Office Library, S. C. Sutton. *Univ. London Inst. Educ. Lib. Bull.* (25) Autumn 1957, 6-9.

The extensive collections on education in the Indian sub-continent cover 1600-1947, and fall into four classes : (i) printed books in European languages (mostly in English), including University calendars, examination papers, biographies, and reports of missionary societies ; (ii) government publications (Government of India, provincial governments, Indian states) ; (iii) official records of the East India Company (1600-1858), the Board of Control (1784-1858), and the India Office (1858-1947, but available only to 1902) ; (iv) manuscripts in European languages, including the private archives of many former Viceroys and Secretaries of State.

7719 The Army Library Service, D. McEwan and R. A. Wafer. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60 (2) February 1958, 37-40.

The British Army Library Service dates back to Wellington's Peninsular campaign. In 1923 the future lines of the service were laid down, the establishment being (i) a Central Lending Library ; (ii) Command Libraries ; (iii) Unit Libraries ; (iv) a system for the supply of instructional books. The final stages have been the organization, based on the county library model, of branch libraries, drawing stocks from the Command Libraries and themselves supplying the units in their areas. Reading tastes of present-day soldiers are discussed.

7720 The Army's "Public" Library Program, Agnes D. Crawford. *A.L.A. Bull.*, 51 (9) October 1957, 674-677.

A short review of the library service administered by the United States army to army personnel and their families on posts throughout the States and overseas. A description of how the Army Library Program has developed and is continuing to develop is given together with information on the extension programmes, the duties and opportunities of personnel in the libraries and how they are recruited and trained.

UNIVERSITY and COLLEGE LIBRARIES

7721 The teaching function of the university library, P. Havard-Williams. *Universities Rev.*, 30 (2) February 1958, 61-64.

Examines the university library's place in the university, in relation to three conceptions of a library : (i) as a store of material, (ii) as a mechanism for getting

books to readers, (iii) as a teaching department. The library staff should go beyond conducted tours and introductory leaflets, and should teach the use of libraries and the organisation of the literature. The library is in fact not only a department, but also an auxiliary to all the other departments. Hence library staff must be sufficiently qualified to win the respect and support of their academic colleagues.

7722 University librarianship in Australia, D. H. Borchardt. *Libri*, 7 (4) 1958, 253-263.

University libraries in Australia have not reached positions comparable with libraries in Europe and the USA. There are ten libraries with about 1.4m. volumes in all and a total staff of 138. They all need more money and more books. Poor salaries and lack of academic status have created a serious shortage of qualified librarians. The university librarian continues to be ranked with the Registrar due to lack of understanding by the lay councils and absence of solutions to the problem in several Royal Commission enquiries. The librarian can be just as much a teacher as the member of the faculty in modern times when the research method takes the place of the formal lecture. In fact the students cannot carry out their research successfully unless they are taught how to use bibliographical apparatus, books and libraries.

7723 Barr Smith Library, University of Adelaide, W. A. Cowan. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (2) April 1957, 68-69.

The Barr Smith Library, the gift of the late Tom Elder Barr Smith in memory of his father, was opened in 1932. Expansion has hitherto been provided for by curtailing the administrative quarters—the Reading room now seats 352 persons and there is space for 160,000v.—but further building is now urgently needed and is under consideration. There are three departmental libraries: Medicine, Law, and Music, with 30,000, 8,000 and 5,000v. respectively. The staff consists of 16 professional and 8 clerical workers; student help is also received for 54 hours per week. Only graduates are appointed to the professional staff and promotion is conditional on obtaining Library Association certificates. Only third year and upwards students are admitted to the stacks. A County Lending Section serves external students. The collections are adequate for teaching purposes but below the standard needed for research.

7724 Preoccupation with externals, Jeanne C. Smith. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (1) January 1957, 15-18.

The Thatcher Memorial Library, originally a separately endowed institution, is now an integral part of the University of Queensland Library, giving a postal service to external students. Methods have recently been reorganised in the interests of a speedier service. Charging is now done by means of duplicate cards made out by the reader, one being kept as the library's record of loan, the other sent to the reader separately from the book and to be used by him when returning the book or passing it on to another reader. A printed catalogue is supplemented by the regular issue of accessions lists for each subject, later cumulated to form an annual catalogue supplement. The lists are compiled from Copystat copies of the contents lists of new books and of the catalogue main entries. Recommended books are heavily duplicated, as substitutions by the librarian are frequently resented. A pamphlet and preface to the printed catalogue publicise the service and draw attention to other possible sources of supply.

7725 Early Canadiana in Laval University Library, Antonio Drolet. *Can. Lib. Assn. Bull.*, **14** (3) December 1957, 107-108.

Most arts and crafts except printing were practised in New France. Two printers were employed, one as a farm labourer and one as a priest. The latter, François Borel, copied a whole Antiphonaire by hand. Two printed pastoral letters and printed "laissez-passer" documents may have been printed before 1763. Canadians had brought books from Europe — some individuals had extensive libraries and various institutions, many religious, had large libraries. In 1763 a printing press was imported from America by William Brown and Thomas Gilmore. They produced books for teachers and pupils. The Seminary of Quebec took full advantage of the facilities available and catechisms, psalters, hymn books and other religious works were issued. Interest in early Canadiana goes back to 1782 and various individuals have enlarged the Seminary's collection. The National Library has made microfilms.

7726 Om Danske forskningsbiblioteker og nogle af deres aktuelle problemer [Danish research libraries and current problems]. Palle Birkelund. *Nord. Tid.*, **44** (3) 1957, 77-87.

Describes developments since 1948 and gives information about the Public Library in Århus which is also the University Library. The Rigsbibliotekarembede, founded in 1943, has become a central organ for research libraries and also aids co-operation with public libraries. A special law of 1956 established a library school for all types of libraries in Denmark and this has been of great value to the staff of research libraries. At present efforts are being directed to carrying through a 1927 plan for the specialization of libraries in Copenhagen and co-operative schemes for central purchasing, bindery and depot library. The relationship of libraries to the university departmental libraries is also under review. Steps have been taken to rationalise work within the libraries. So far it has been impossible to obtain grants for additional book funds and the provision of foreign literature is thereby inadequate. Several libraries, especially Århus Public Library, need better buildings and plans are being prepared for the future. The need for greater co-operation, both nationally and internationally, is stressed.

7727 The Finnish treasure-house of literature. *Finlandia Pictorial*, **13** (1) 1958, 8-9. Illus.

A brief, but well-illustrated, account of the Library of Helsinki University, the National Library of Finland.

7728 Suomen tieteelliset kirjastot 1955-1956. [The university and research libraries in Finland in 1955-1956]. J. Vallinkoski. *Kirjastolehti*, **50** (7) September 1957, 144-146.

The new building of Turku University Library was opened in June 1955. Its cubic contents are 20,000 cubic metres, it has 17,500 metres of stacks and a reading room for 100 persons. Another new building is the Library of Jyväskylä College for Teachers built in 1955. It has 10,000 metres of stacks and a reading room for 60 students. Rebuilding on a large scale took place in the Helsinki University Library, where stacks were reserved for over 30,000 metres of books and newspapers. Two new depository libraries (belonging to the Helsinki University Library) in Urajärvi were opened. The new library of the Student Body of the University of Helsinki was opened in autumn 1955. Its cubic contents are 10,000 cubic metres and it has a reading room for 105 students. In

1956, the number of volumes in university and research libraries was about 5 million. Several bibliographies and union lists were published by the staff of the libraries.

7729 Les bibliothèques scientifiques de Marbourg [Scientific libraries in Marbourg]. Madeleine Boyer. *Assn. Bib. Fr. Bull.*, (24) November 1957, 167-172.

Marbourg is a small German university town rich in libraries, of which the two principal ones are the library of Western Germany, and the university library. The former is the ex-state library of Prussia, founded 1659. During the War 800,000 volumes of its great stock of 1,700,000 were lost. It has inadequate accommodation and limited money. Foreign scientific periodicals are its present speciality. The university library (421,000v. and 400,000 dissertations) specialises in Hassiaca and religious sciences. Catalogues are described and some statistics of accessions, loans, etc. given.

7730 Unfamiliar libraries II, Stonyhurst College, Hubert Chadwick. *Book Collector*, 6 (4) Winter 1957, 343-349.

Stonyhurst College was founded in 1593 at Saint-Omer, but suffered several misfortunes, the Jesuits being persecuted in both France and Belgium, and it was not until the college settled at Liège in 1773 that the library was begun. The library is primarily utilitarian rather than ornamental, but contains some fine pieces. With the French Revolution the college migrated to Stonyhurst in Lancashire, and at present consists of some 40,000 volumes. It is said to be largely miscellaneous, but contains a collection of very fine "Aldines" presented by Dr. Vertue, Bishop of Portsmouth.

7731 The technical college library as an educational instrument, J. Topping. *Aslib. Proc.*, 10 (1) January 1958, 1-6.

There is now a tendency in colleges to emphasise not so much the acquisition of knowledge as education in a wider sense. Libraries should be not merely workrooms or places for borrowing books, but centres of self-education. Students should be formally introduced to the resources of the library by the librarian, have more time allotted them to use it, and have schemes devised to ensure they do so.

7732 A technical library service, S. T. Broad. *Aslib. Proc.*, 9 (12) December 1957, 376-383.

A service should, besides giving information, create receptiveness and stimulate the mind. In Hertfordshire, which has three main and eight (soon to be twelve) subsidiary technical colleges, there is a network of co-operation between the county library and many special libraries. A scheme is described for educating students to the resources of libraries, so that later they will be able to link their firms more closely to libraries for co-operative information.

7733 Co-operation with local industry, P. P. Love. *Aslib. Proc.*, 10 (1) January 1958, 7-14.

Effectual co-operation between technical colleges and industry largely depends upon the great number of inferior publications to be scanned beforehand. Selection of material is therefore necessary. A scheme is propounded for referring new books to a council of experts for status rating, so that by consulting the index, a reader can select the type of book he requires. To be fully effective the scheme would need national support.

7734 A hundred years of Indian university libraries, 1857-1956, C. G. Viswanathan. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **59** (12) December 1957, 393-396. References.

The development of Indian university libraries since 1857 has been creditable ; not only have these libraries been powerful intellectual agencies, but they have contributed solidly in the field of education and training for librarianship in India. Two examples of different types of library buildings, at Bombay and Madras, are mentioned. An appended table gives statistical data on stocks and special collections and on the systems of classification and cataloguing used in 13 leading Indian university libraries.

7735 Le biblioteche universitarie in Italia [University libraries in Italy] M. Giuseppina Castellano Lanzara. *Boll. dell' Istit. di Patologia del libro*, **15** (1-2) January-June 1956, 45-56.

In the beginning, manuscript copies of texts required by students were supplied by the *stazionari*, who had a monopoly. The first library at Naples was founded in 1615, the Biblioteca Nazionale in 1777. Within the university, faculty libraries were instituted only after 1799, and the university library proper in 1808. Since 1869 the Italian university libraries and the faculty libraries have been under partial government control as units of the national library system. Their progress under this regime is described, particular attention being given to the respective functions of, and the relations between, the faculty libraries and the main university libraries. [See also **6** (3-4) 1947, 84-93].

7736 The Howard Pim Library, University College of Fort Hare, J. Hutton. *S. Afr. Libs.*, **25** (1) July 1957, 13-15. Illus.

A brief outline of the library facilities which have been provided at this, the South African Native College. Some details of stock, staff and accommodation are given.

7737 The Library of Makerere College : The University College of East Africa, Harold Holdsworth. *S. Afr. Libs.*, **25** (2) October 1957, 45-50.

Makerere was one of several University Colleges, set up in Overseas Territories with British Exchequer Grants, which were taken by the University of London into special relationship. Beginning with London B.A. and B.Sc. general degrees, others have been added and adopted to fit local interests and opportunities. The staff of 150 is mainly European and the student roll was 707, for 1957-58 session, of whom 44 were women. This latter figure makes it impossible for the library to recruit suitable African female staff ; the competition for qualified females is too great. The library is obviously of great importance in this underdeveloped country. Begun in 1949, the collection now totals 57,000 volumes. It is being developed to reach university library standards, to extend into the regions as a National Library and to take up work in book-binding, printing and photography. The staff is 33 Africans and 8 Europeans. Average annual expenditure until 1961 will be about £10,000. Emphasis is being placed on a good basic stock and the acquisition of back numbers of periodicals. The library is a recognized depository for United Nations publications in English, while legislation for legal deposit at Makerere is projected in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika. A beginning has been made with the collection of archival material and vernacular literature. An author catalogue is being built using Library of Congress Cards, rules and methods. Grants for buildings have been made. £150,000 for the main library to accommodate 300 readers and 120,000 volumes, and £25,000 for a Medical Library with 100 readers and 22,000 volumes.

7738 The rising tide : some implications for college and university libraries, Clifton Brock. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (1) January 1958, 12-16.

By 1970 there will be two, or even three, times as many students in American colleges as at present. Higher entrance qualifications may exclude a proportion but expansion will certainly be needed. Possible effects on libraries are : (i) present libraries will be overcrowded ; there should be seats for a quarter of the enrolment. Federal grants may be sought for enlargement. (ii) It will be difficult to get adequate funds for huge programmes of education and harder still to get a fair proportion for the library. Additional bookfunds will largely be spent on duplicates. (iii) To meet the increased pressure on circulation and reference services more students and sub-professional staff will be employed ; this may help to emphasise the division of staff into professional and clerical grades. (iv) If two suggested changes in teaching methods occur these will also effect libraries. Teaching by television in one's home may solve some of the problems of requiring more teachers and may check the need for rapid expansion of the university, but the library may find itself becoming a mail-order business, sending and receiving thousands of books to students at home. If the quantity of "lectures" is reduced and students are expected to read and study by themselves this will also lead to great demands being made on university and college libraries.

7739 The research library in transition, Herman H. Fussler. *Univ. of Tennessee Library Lectures*, (8) April 1956. [28p.]

Although studies show that the rapid rate of growth of research libraries has begun to slow down, the demands of space and finance become increasingly urgent. Changes taking place in the universities will make the character of research unpredictable. The uses made of resources show that the library must be a working research library in which relatively few books are used intensively, and also a library of permanent record assembled to anticipate future demands. For the first requirement there must be a more rigorous appraisal of materials acquired ; for the second the best solution seems to be the creation of more deposit libraries like the MILC. Browsing in the stacks will no longer be profitable, hence more checklists, bibliographies and aids will be needed. If these are made good enough, the classified arrangement of books on the shelves can be abandoned and replaced by schemes of compact storage. Local cataloguing will hardly be needed. New technical methods, such as facsimile transmission, and the use of microtexts seem to offer other solutions to the problem of growth. Research workers of the future may have their own portable microtext "readers".

7740 American libraries as viewed by an Indian librarian, P. K. Banerjea. *Ind. Lib.*, 12 (2) September 1957, 59-64.

The author and ten other Indian librarians spent six months in the United States in the winter of 1956-7 on a tour which concentrated on the University libraries. He shows clearly how important the university is in American life and how its library shares the prestige : its librarian is of faculty status ; it is always brought into the picture when new developments are planned in the university. Aspects of the organization of university libraries are then discussed : the close correlation of libraries within the university ; inter-library co-operation schemes like the Farmington Plan ; the training of freshmen in library use ; the status of the library schools, etc. The author draws a comparison between his own country and the USA and outlines the steps to be taken in India to achieve parity.

7741 The way of an American university library : impressions of an exchange librarian, Sheila Daniels. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60 (1) January 1958, 4-7.

The University of California has eight campuses and 34,000 full-time students. The library is run on business lines, job classification and manuals of procedure playing their part, as is instanced in the case of cataloguing. Extensive use is made of mechanisation for routine processes. Yet service to the reader is the end-product for which these impressive procedures have been set in motion, and the focal point of the library is a highly developed reference service. Examples of sample projects under the charge of the catalogue analyst are enumerated.

7742 Undergraduate libraries, Edward Heiliger. *Ind. Lib.* 12 (2) September 1957, 53-58. Bibliog.

Stresses the need for this service and its value in helping the undergraduate to gain a liberal education in spite of increasing specialisation in his studies. Describes the library for undergraduates at the University of Illinois in Chicago, showing that its stock is not restricted to books and periodicals and that the effects of its service have helped to change the nature of the demands made upon the General Reference Department. Includes a description of the undergraduate library of the Lamont Library at Harvard.

7743 St. Louis University Libraries, James V. Jones. *Catholic Lib. World*, 29 (1) October 1957, 29-35. Illus.

The university was founded in 1818, and from 1828 was in the care of the Society of Jesus. The core of the library collection was gathered in Europe, and in 1855 the Students' Library Society was formed to collect standard works in all branches of learning. By 1879, the library comprised 25,000 volumes. It was after the second world war, when the university expanded considerably, that the shape of the present modern library system was formed. One of the best known projects recently carried out has been the microfilming of many Vatican mss., and many other collections of Jesuit materials are being filmed. (See LSA 7175). The total bookstock of the library is now over 500,000 volumes, the staff totals 38, and the annual budget is over \$250,000. A fine new building has been planned on the modular principle, measuring 243 ft. x 143 ft. The cost will be in the region of \$4,000,000 and construction is estimated to take eighteen months.

7744 Acquisition policy in the American academic library, Harry Bach. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 18 (6) November 1957, 441-451.

Between 1800-1850 American college libraries were small collections fairly similar to those of scholars. From 1850-1914 these libraries grew without control, materials were selected by the faculty and the aim was one of completeness. Since 1914 there has been a gradual change in the recognition of the importance of the library staff and their expert knowledge of books. Acquisition today is based on two determining factors : (i) an evaluation of the collections in university, college and research libraries, and the needs of the users ; (ii) the selectors. There are now less than six libraries following 19th century methods. The majority use the pattern of selection by the faculty with the aid and advice from the library staff. In six libraries a newer tendency is seen, selection is done by the library staff who are subject specialists with the aid and advice of the faculty. With careful evaluation it should be possible to frame an acquisition policy in writing and this should be implemented by the librarian who should have control of the book budget.

7745 Book purchasing for the small college library, Sister Helen. *Catholic Lib. World*, **29** (3) December 1957, 147-152.

The needs of the large library have been adequately covered in professional literature, but those of the small college library have suffered neglect. Good book selection is the responsibility of the librarian but is also the result of co-operation between librarian and teaching staff. It is suggested that departmental funds be allocated to individual teachers rather than to the department as a whole. The catalogue of a good library of similar type may be used as a guide for the building up of a new library. Expenditure on periodical indexes should be considered an investment, even though the cost appears heavy. If trends in history are watched, a collection in a subject which is growing in importance can be built up before demand makes the books expensive.

7746 A complete materials service, John W. Mitchell. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **18** (6) November 1957, 485-487.

A brief description of the Audio-Visual Center at Air University Library, USA.

7747 Organization and staffing, Andrew H. Horn. *Lib. J.*, **82** (22) December 15 1957, 3147-3152. Port.

U.S. academic libraries are grouped by size of budget, number of volumes, or number of staff, approximately thus : small (under \$35,000 annual budget, fewer than 100,000 vols., and less than ten staff) ; medium (over \$35,000 but with no strong graduate programmes, 100-500,000v., 10-74 staff) ; large (where there are strong graduate programmes and therefore large budgets, over $\frac{1}{2}$ m. vols. and over 75 staff). There are few large libraries and thus the problems of administration are mainly concerned with small and medium-sized libraries. Defines administration and organisation or scientific management and shows that the latter is mainly concerned with the arrangement of the staff for the accomplishment of the objectives of the library. The administrator should (i) study the objectives which should be in written form ; (ii) collect the codes, policies and rules governing administration ; (iii) draw up an organisation chart of the existing organisation ; (iv) each department head should write a concise description of the purpose, functions and organisation of his department, avoiding details of operation which merit separate treatment as an illustration of the flow of work. Thence evolves a staff manual in five parts containing memoranda on : (i) policy ; (ii) organisation, including the very valuable staff organisation sheet which shows the relationships and functions of the many parts of the library organisation ; (iii) procedures ; (iv) information ; (v) staff, including classification of jobs showing exactly what each person does. The manual will be under constant review and amendments will be made as shown to be necessary thus providing the best way of bridging the gap between administrative theory and practice.

7748 Staff participation in library management in a large research library, Keyes D. Metcalf. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **18** (6) November 1957, 473-478.

A successful library administrator needs, above all else, a sense of proportion which is best developed by long practical experience. The best insurance against losing that sense of proportion is continued intellectual give-and-take between the chief administrator and members of staff. Staff should be given responsibility

early in their careers ; they should be encouraged to discuss matters of administration and to report their observations to seniors. In this way their interest is aroused and stimulated and the chief avoids getting into a rut because he is kept in touch with new ideas. The work of administration is shared and policies become effective. Junior staff are also being trained for posts of administration. It is unfortunate that the treatment of administration in library schools is ineffective. It is too theoretical and the students lack practical experience.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES and INFORMATION SERVICES

7749 Radio music libraries, I: Historical development and basic policies, John Howard Davies. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1957, 85-88.

There are now at least 100 music libraries of varying size and scope in Europe, the Commonwealth and North America. Service has grown gradually with demand, the Third Programme, e.g., being largely responsible for the wealth of the B.B.C. Music Library. Many libraries make provision for all radio requirements ; some collect source material, and act as valuable reference libraries as well as giving current service. Loans are often made to performing groups unconnected with radio, and co-operation among radio libraries is increasing. Musical knowledge, preferably practical, is the chief requirement in staff.

7750 Special libraries in South Australia, Gwen Holland. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (2) April 1957, 71.

The special libraries in South Australia, with the exception of the technical library of the Broken Hill Associated Smelters at Port Pirie, are in the metropolitan area. There are several large libraries in government departments staffed by the Public Library. Some Commonwealth departments also have libraries, the largest being the Weapons Research Establishment. Other special libraries are the Parliamentary Library and the Medical Library, the latter staffed by the University Library. Many other companies and institutions have libraries some of which are not staffed by qualified librarians, although recently some have attended lecture courses for the Preliminary Examination.

7751 Waite Agricultural Research Institute Library, S. J. Susman. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (2) April 1957, 72-73.

The Waite Institute was founded by the University of Adelaide in 1924 as a result of the gift to the University by Mr. Peter Waite of an estate, a mansion house and a trust fund. The library is not a branch of the University Library, but operates on a separate budget and carries out its administrative and routine functions as an independent unit. It sends a record of its holdings to the Barr Smith Library, whose catalogue acts as a union catalogue of the two libraries. The stock includes 11,000v. and bound journals ; 300 periodicals are received by subscription besides many others received by presentation or exchange. A Students' Library has been set up as a separate unit, stocked with the prescribed textbooks and reference books ; undergraduates may also use the main library.

7752 The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, Eric J. Holmgren. *Can. Lib. Assn. Bull.*, 14 (3) December 1957, 109-111.

The Library of this Society, still a subscription library, is one of the oldest in Canada and serves the English-speaking population. At the beginning of the

19th century there was little to do and less to read in this pioneer community and garrison town. The Society was formed under Lord Dalhousie but its fees were high. For a time another society flourished simultaneously but later the two amalgamated. In 1830 the Society received a grant for publications and in 1831 it was incorporated by Royal Charter. In 1834 its library contained 360 volumes. In 1839 the Government removed from Quebec and the Society's membership suffered, with a loss of revenue. In 1862 most of the collection was lost by fire. It found new quarters in Morrin College. Since 1891 the library has had to depend on subscriptions and gifts. It lost its document collection in 1889 and 1927 to the Public Archives of Canada. Its *Transactions* included documents and original articles, but ceased in 1917. Lectures were given, among the speakers being Charles Dickens and Matthew Arnold, but these activities ceased later.

7753 Economic information in industry, A. H. Clevis. (*In Current problems - 1956*, Library Association, Reference and Special Libraries Section, Proc. Ann. Conf. 1956, 29-32).

Economic intelligence departments in business firms watch markets and competitive products, watch for possible new openings, attempt to find "storm signals" and keep a watch on them, and collect economic information generally. Sources used include newspapers and Reuter's Press Service, government departments, reports and information services, trade associations and publications, statistical reports, economic and trade journals, agents and overseas representatives and personal contacts. Articles are abstracted and assessed; daily and weekly bulletins prepared, as well as special reports on economic situations in particular countries of topical interest. [As the result of discussion it was recommended that the Section Committee should consider the provision of subject guides to sources of statistics commercially useful and sources of economic and market intelligence].

7754 The London County Council Education Library, H. R. Mainwood. *Univ. London Inst. Educ. Lib. Bull.*, (25) Autumn 1957, 12-14.

This library at County Hall is open to lecturers, teachers and students at L.C.C. schools and further education establishments, and contains over 150,000 volumes on all subjects relevant to their work (excluding class textbooks). It is also responsible for the libraries in schools and colleges, and lends collections to them in bulk. There is a small collection of specimen books suitable for primary and secondary school libraries. The Education Library Service employs over 50 chartered librarians.

7755 Hamilton House : the Library and Information Service, W. M. Shelley. *Middlesex log*, N.S. (20) Autumn 1957, 27-29. Illus.

The Library of the National Union of Teachers has nearly 10,000 books, and the Information Bureau has 10,000 pamphlets and many thousands of press cuttings. DC is used, with a special classification for the education section. A printed catalogue was published in 1949, with supplements in 1950, 1953 and 1955. Except for a small collection of university calendars and similar reference books, the stock (including periodicals and press cuttings) is available for loan to members and through the N.C.L.

7756 The Quick Memorial Library and other books on education in the University of London Library, D. E. Dormer. *Univ. London Inst. Educ. Lib. Bull.* (25) Autumn 1957, 1-3.

The collection originated in the library of the Rev. Robert Hebert Quick (1831-1891); it is rich in old textbooks from the 16th to 19th centuries. Other material includes biographies, histories of schools, and encyclopaedias of education. The policy of the university library is to have a general working collection, but to specialise in the history of education.

7757 Olympian Library, Sylvia Haymon. *Librarian*, 46 (9) September 1957, 161-164.

This small but unique library is being formed by the management of Olympia, who are trying to assemble a complete collection of the catalogues and other printed material relating to every exhibition and entertainment held on its premises since December 27th, 1886 when Olympia first opened. The collection reflects the changing tastes of the British public in its pursuit of pleasure and of profit as demonstrated at Olympia over the last 70 years. The origins of the exhibition are mentioned, the original proposal coming from Frederick Gustavus Burnaby, soldier and traveller, for a hall large enough to accommodate displays of mimic warfare. The development of the exhibition and its reflection of changing tastes is described through an examination of selected items of the literature in the library.

7758 Biblioteche americane di Roma [American libraries in Rome] Dario Colombo. *L'Italia che scrive*, 40 (9) September 1957, 163-164.

(i) The USIS Library keeps publications on American literature and criticism, on economics, on social sciences and fine arts. It has very active reference and lending services. The readers total about four hundred a day. The USIS organizes also lectures, art exhibitions, courses of English language by audio-visual means, and other cultural enterprises. (ii) The Harry Nelson Gay Library was founded by H. N. Gay in 1920; in 1936 it was offered to the Italian Center for American Studies, which has the task of increasing cultural relations between United States and Italy. The library has received, from time to time, books from the Carnegie Foundation and the Library of Congress, as well as from USIS and the Rockefeller Foundation. Its publications deal with economic sciences, literature, history. The library collaborates in the activity of the Council on American studies, of the Italo-American Association and of the American Commission for cultural exchange with Italy. (iii) The American Academy was founded in 1913 and, though it should help only American students who obtain the "Prix de Rome", its library is freely open to genuine scholars.

7759 De Stichting Nederlandse Persbibliotheek, Hazewinkel — Tio Siang Lian. *Bibliotheekleven*, 43 (1) January 1958, 3-5.

A short account of this library specially devoted to the background and history of journalism, daily press and communication-media. The Library is affiliated to the Institute for Science of the Press of the University of Amsterdam. It claims to be unique for Western Europe.

7760 The library of the late General Smuts, R. F. Kennedy. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 25 (1) July 1957, 27-28.

The University of Witwatersrand has been chosen as the recipient of this bequest but until suitable accommodation can be provided it is to be housed in the Johannesburg Public Library where a replica of the General's study has been constructed to take about one half of the collection. The library is a fair reflection of the man as shown by the details given of some of the books in the collection.

7761 The Library of the Tobacco Research Board of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, D. L. Ivey. *Q. Bull. Int. Assn. Agric. Libns.*, 3 (1) January 1958, 3-6.

Tobacco research has been carried on in Rhodesia since 1904 but it was not until 1954 that a library was established in the recently created Tobacco Research Board of Southern Rhodesia at Kutsaga, near Salisbury. A small library is maintained at the branch station at Trelawney. UDC is used and the library participates in the union catalogue of the State Library, Pretoria, by sending information of materials added. Interloans are made through this library. There are 3,000 volumes on tobacco and related subjects. 250 periodicals are currently received. Bulletins and pamphlets received from other agricultural libraries are indexed for articles of special interest in advance of the arrival of the standard indexing services. A bulletin is prepared for the staff. There is a collection of photographs and slides. The publications produced by the Research Board are sent to all tobacco farmers in the Federation as well as to other countries, libraries, colleges and universities. The periodical *Rhodesian Tobacco* is exchanged with publications from other countries.

7762 The library at Needham, Louis and Brorby, Inc. [Chicago, USA], Betty Dumbauld. *Illinois Libs.*, 39 (10) December 1957, 384-385.

Established in the 1930's this library of an advertising agency aids its employees with their work and thereby improves services to its clients. The services of the library are utilized by all departments of the company and occasionally by the clients themselves. Examples are given of the type of reference request received together with some indication of the material stocked. Two special files are kept: the 'Corporation File' of annual reports and newspapers and magazine clippings about companies; and the 'Clients File' of material about clients and their products with a copy of all reports and surveys completed for the client by the Research Department.

7763 The hospital librarian in a large organization, Eleanor L. Ricker. *Spec. Libs.*, 48 (10) December 1957, 455-457.

The Veterans Administration, an independent agency of the U.S. government, has 173 hospitals (with from 150 up to 6,000 beds each) and these have libraries with staffs ranging from one to more than ten persons each making a total of 354 librarians. Each library submits its own budget and has the final choice of books and periodicals, but purchasing and processing is done centrally at the supply depot at Somerville, N.J. A disadvantage of the set-up is that the library is responsible to many people higher up in the Administration and this makes it difficult to ensure complete understanding of the librarians' recommendations. The aim of the library is to give a good medical library service to staff and residents and a good library service to patients which it is hoped will eventually be reflected in better hospital libraries everywhere.

7764 The integrated library in a community hospital, Mrs. Muriel DePopolo. *Spec. Libs.*, **48** (10) December 1957, 457-459. Photo.

A description of the library at Newton-Wellesley Hospital, Newton Lower Falls, Mass. The hospital has 250 beds and the library, established in 1945, offers a service to doctors, nurses and administration. A branch of the Newton Public Library, housed in the hospital library, supplies recreational reading for patients and staff. New medical periodicals are indexed in advance of receipt of the standard indexing services. Examples are given of the many types of library service given to staff, patients and the local community. Several publicity techniques, including devices to raise funds for the library, forms of co-operation with local librarians and community organizations, posters, displays, radio broadcast, word of mouth and individual contacts, are described.

7765 The widening scope of law librarianship — a forum. *Law Lib. J.*, **50** (4) November 1957, 403-429.

Ideas put forward on five main fields in which the law librarian could extend his activities: (i) as author and legal scholar; (ii) as bibliographer; (iii) in relation to undertakings of the bench, Bar, and legislature; (iv) as researcher; (v) as co-ordinator and consultant on library standards. Discussion follows in which further ideas emerge, in particular concerning county law libraries.

7766 Statute law in the field of legal research, Arie Poldervaart. *Law Lib. J.*, **50** (5) December 1957, 504-528.

Deals with (i) history of codification in the USA, the distinction between codification or revision and compilation of the laws, and constitution as a division of the statute law; (ii) contents and arrangements of statutes in general; (iii) construction of statutes; (iv) numbering systems; (v) methods of approach in finding the statute law; (vi) annotations to the statutes; (vii) incidental legal materials in the statutes; (viii) non-legal material found in the statutes; (ix) use of pamphlet laws.

7767 The law library as a legislative service agency — a round table. *Law Lib. J.*, **50** (4) November 1957, 337-356.

The State law library is one of several agencies doing reference work for the legislature, whose members need their information immediately or at least within days. An account is given of the Minnesota State Law Library and to a lesser extent of the New Hampshire State Law Library. In a summary of the National Legislative Conference's new manual *Guide to the objectives and functions of the legislative reference library* the prime importance of local requirements is stressed and the basic ingredients of the library and the tasks to be done are enumerated. The need to advertise the reference service is stated and ways of doing it are given. In a general discussion librarians from different states describe how they deal with some common problems.

7768 The many-faceted Institute of Judicial Administration (New York), Fannie J. Klein. *Law Lib. J.*, **50** (3) August 1957, 202-212.

The Institute was established in 1952 as a national research organisation for the continuous study of court structure, administration and procedures of all state and federal courts. Its library now has about 9,500 items. In addition to the basic and current published items necessary for comprehensive research in its field,

part of its collection consists of elusive, fugitive and widely scattered materials, much of which is not prepared for public distribution. The special arrangements, cataloguing, and binding, which such material calls for are described. The bulk of the collection consists of single copies which are not permitted out on loan. If agreeable to the author, the substance of the text is given in summary often accompanied by Verifax copies of pertinent parts without cost. Other services include a card catalogue of film titles useful to law students and teachers and the compilation of an annotated bibliography on judicial administration.

7769 The one-man law library : problems and solutions explored — a round table. *Law Lib. J.*, 50 (4) November 1957, 319-337.

Descriptions of a law school library (University of Mississippi) and a practitioners' library (Hartford Bar Association) illustrate the problems involved. In 1950 a special library standards committee of the Association of American Law Schools proposed that in addition to the full-time qualified librarian there should be at least one professional assistant. Strong opposition resulted in the present watered standard which provides only for "such professional and clerical assistance as is necessary for the proper function of the library to be performed in full and adequate fashion". The objectors need to be shown what they are missing in the way of library services, which would make them better law teachers. As the result of an inquiry by the AALS it is hoped to have statistical information that will prove a definite relationship between quality of service and size of staff.

7770 Introduction to library science with practical problems, Marian G. Gallagher. *Law Lib. J.*, 50 (5) December 1957, 457-463.

The prime importance of cataloguing knowledge and experience is stressed. Also important, though secondary, and with particular reference to law libraries are : (i) the awareness of bibliographic sources; (ii) the prevention of stagnation by regular examination of each book added to the collection; (iii) budget sense; (iv) an adequate system of financial records; (v) the treatment of serials, especially as regards frequent changes of title, the rapid production of un-indexed monographs in series, and the arrangement of the serial check-in file; (vi) a respect for detail and the value of recording in writing decisions, instructions, etc.

7771 Book selection for the law library on a limited budget; or, practical suggestions for making the book budget stretch in the law library, Arie Poldervaart. *Law Lib. J.*, 50 (5) December 1957, 529-541.

Delay purchase and secure greater discount. Wait in the case of new works likely to be bought by local lawyers. Out-of-state differentials can be avoided. Microcopies can save a half of the cost in book form. Duplication of material available in different forms can be avoided, whilst materials that complement each other reduce the need for some other types. Purchases can be co-ordinated with those of the local libraries. Law firms and legal departments can participate in law library maintenance. Supplementary service can be kept reasonably current through co-operation with members of the bar. Co-operative arrangements can keep the statutes current. Working collections can be enriched with "literature of the law" purchased out of Memorial funds. An agency account for books can be started and sources of funds for it are indicated. Some types of material can be obtained on a depository basis.

7772 Budgets need supporting data, Virginia E. Engle. *Law Lib. J.*, **50** (3) August 1957, 186-199.

It is sometimes difficult to measure the library's services and achievements either quantitatively or qualitatively. Whenever possible the most effective way to present data is through use of comparative tables and graphic forms. A systematic effort is needed to make comparable statistical information regarding law libraries more available. A summary of expenditure in 61 law libraries is given. A wealth of statistical data on library salaries in general exists but literature on the principles and practices of salary administration in law libraries is scarce. Until a more standard method of budget allocation is devised it is almost impossible to compare accurately the practices of libraries in determining complete costs of operation. The AALL could usefully establish a library reports depository as a source of comparative data for presenting to policy-making bodies.

7773 The selection and handling of personnel in the law library, Earl C. Borgeson. *Law Lib. J.*, **50** (5) December 1957, 499-503.

Librarianship may be divided into administration, technical processes and public service. Further sub-division will spell out the work details. Next some idea of the man-hours necessary to accomplish the work is necessary. Consideration should be given to the re-organisation of procedures to obtain a more efficient deployment of energies, e.g. use of mechanical aids. Machines may aggravate rather than alleviate the personnel problem. After classifying library operations, supervisory and non-supervisory activities must be identified. The planning of any one position description must be done with all the other positions in mind. Selection is tested by employee's performance of his duties. Orientation and on-the-job training programmes will expose the new staff member to enough work patterns for the librarian to note the extent of his capacities; they will also expose him to the "library way" and ensure *esprit de corps*. (See also **The law librarian and personnel administration**, C. Mansel Keene, *Law Lib. J.*, **50** (5) December 1957, 493-498).

7774 The law library staff manual, Margaret E. Coonan. *Law Lib. J.*, **50** (5) December 1957, 475-492.

The library manual is defined and classified, its history and origins explored and its uses recounted. The following proposed outline of a library staff manual is discussed: (i) History and organisation of the library; (ii) general regulations and plan of the library; (iii) the library—in general; (iv) the library—policies; (v) the library—finances; (vi) the staff—administration and organisation; (vii) the staff—rights and privileges; (viii) and (ix) publications and publicity; (x) procedures; (xi) work routines of secretaries and clerical assistants, etc.; (xii) general information. The form, style and length of the manual is next considered and the question of arrangement, the methods of compiling and the problem of revision are examined. The profession of law librarianship could benefit greatly from the law library staff manual. The appendix includes a detailed expansion of the possible contents of a staff manual together with the names of libraries using good manuals.

7775 The Harry S. Truman Library, Philip D. Lagerquist. *Lib. J.*, **83** (2) January 15, 1958, 144-147. Illus.

This is the fourth Presidential library to be established in the USA; the others are: Hayes Memorial Library at Fremont, Ohio; Hoover Library at Stanford

University, Palo Alto, Cal. ; Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N.Y. The Harry S. Truman Library at Independence, Missouri, occupies a J-shaped building of one storey 525 feet long and contains the books, papers, gift s, mementoes, relating to President Truman's period of office 1945-53. There is also a museum containing a reproduction of the President's study in the White House, a lecture hall to seat 250, stack space, photographic laboratory, and offices for the use of Mr. Truman and his staff. The materials are being analysed and when items have been released from security the library will be available to the public. A non-profit corporation has been set up to promote the use of the library by awarding scholarships and obtaining reference materials for searchers. (See also LSA 4738, 7486).

PUBLIC LIBRARIES : General Surveys

7776 The public library in society, John Metcalfe. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (1) January 1957, 4-13.

"Public" is defined as "open to the public", not necessarily to all the public, but to those who have a purpose intended to be served by the library, open to them without distinction of class, race, colour or creed. The library is a social service and must be free to be effective. Even though only some members of society make use of it, it is reckoned that they do so to the benefit of the rest, either simply by being kept out of mischief, or by the contribution made by their studies to the public welfare. In practice conflict may arise in the use of limited accommodation and resources, e.g. the admission of university students who use their own books, and decisions imposed, as in the British Museum, may provoke charges of class discrimination. In book selection, which may, in effect, exclude certain users, the criteria must be social usefulness and accessibility to other libraries.

7777 South Australian library problems : local libraries. South Australian Branch. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (2) April 1957, 60-61.

South Australia has at present no municipal libraries. An Act of Parliament of 1955 empowered the subsidising of the cost of certain libraries. No guarantee was given as to the basis of subsidy, and no stipulation that libraries subsidised should be free. The Library Board has power to recommend conditions and restrictions in payment of subsidies, but has no directive, either imperative or permissive, to take the initiative and actively campaign to fulfil the provision of the Act. The initiative rests with the councils and so far none has taken any action, although there are reports that some are preparing to do so. The Board has also powers to lend books to subsidised libraries. It is hoped that the choice of Adelaide as venue for the Library Association's annual conference will result in some real progress being made.

7778 The Public Library of South Australia, H. C. Brideson. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (2) April 1957, 61-64.

After a historical introduction the work of the various departments is outlined as follows : (i) Reference library (200,000v. and 3,000 periodicals) ; (ii) Children's library (14,000v., issuing 200,000v. to 15,000 children) ; (iii) County Lending Service (issues in 1955 160,000 of which 93,000 were to children) ; (iv) Adelaide Lending Service, est. 1946 by Act of Parliament (stock 40,000, no popular

fiction; in 1955 216,000v. were loaned to 31,000 readers). (v) Research service begun in 1942. A photographic service is provided; (vi) Archives department, a repository for State archives and private historical records. (vii) Staff training. A staff training officer gives both in-service courses and examination courses open to staffs of any library in the State. Over 90 students enrolled in 1957. (viii) Youth Lending Service—a project for the near future.

7779 Katsaus yleisten kirjastojen kehitykseen kesäkuusta 1955 kesäkuuhun 1957 [Survey on the development of public libraries in Finland from June 1955 to June 1957] Kaarina Ranta. *Kirjastolehti*, **50** (6) July-August 1957, 120-122; **50** (7) September 1957, 146-150.

The rental values of library quarters were notably increased and the statute for the arrangement of library rooms in connection with school buildings was given. With the aid of state funds, c. 18,600 cubic metres of library quarters were built in the period given, the total content of the new library quarters being c. 30,000 cubic metres. In 1955, the communities used c. 580 million Finnmarks for libraries and the state aid was 70 million Finnmarks, which is a rather modest sum. At the end of 1956 there were 3,684 public libraries in Finland, only one community (Kodisjoki) being without a library. The number of active library users was 574,000, i.e. 13-14 per cent of the total population. The number of books in libraries amounted to 600,000 volumes and the circulation statistics reached over 10 million books. Library extension work developed in many lines, e.g., among music libraries. Art education, book exhibitions, literary evenings, fairy tale hours and quizzes for children were also arranged. Several courses and meetings were held for librarians.

7780 A lean time ahead for libraries? Paul Sykes. *Lib. Rev.*, (125) Spring 1958, 308-309.

An exhortation for a public relations campaign sponsored by the Library Association, drawing attention to what has been achieved in British librarianship, and what readers are in danger of losing when the proposed block grant system in the Local Government Bill begins to operate.

7781 Public library finance, Andrew Currie. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **60** (1) January 1958, 1-3.

The Public Libraries (Scotland) Act of 1955 was a landmark in the financial history of public library services in Scotland. In the light of its financial provisions, notes are given on the librarian's draft estimate, the sources of the library's income, the position of double rating in Scotland, the standard of library service to be provided, the advantages and disadvantages of a direct Government grant system, the shortcomings of the existing local rating system in Scotland, and scope for the future.

7782 Library services for non-Europeans, E. Makhanya. *S. Afr. Libs.*, **25** (2) October 1957, 51-53.

Inadequate staffing is the most prominent feature. The effects are most felt when attempts are made at reader guidance for people to whom libraries are a new feature in their lives. It is difficult to understand why more non-Europeans do not qualify in librarianship as they do in other professions. Social and educational standards are low and together with limited quantities of vernacular literature

tend to keep down the number of library users. Those who do read show tastes as catholic as most other groups, reading for leisure and self development. The language barrier is soon overcome, but the lack of facilities for students unless related to specific courses is to be deplored, because there is much evidence to show a good demand for books of a cultural nature, of topical interest and current affairs.

7783 Non-European library services in Durban, C. J. Eyre and C. W. S. Pakes. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 25 (2) October 1957, 54-56.

In 1931, following the South African L.A. conference recommendation of 1928, and receipt of a Carnegie Corporation Grant, a library service for Natal was set up in ten selected institutions. When the service ceased in 1952, 35 institutions were being used. In Durban the library service operated from the Bantu Social Centre, and when the Centre moved into a new building space for a new library was reserved. Books and staff were to be provided by the Durban City Council. For several reasons the service did not develop as hoped. A travelling service was begun in 1950, to be followed by a permanent branch library in 1957 and the Social Centre Library was closed. Membership and issues in 1951 were 1,275 and 1,800 per month. In 1957 the figures were 7,100 and 8,500 per month. Special provision is made for children and a stock of 4,000 volumes contains reference books and periodicals suited to the needs. Asiatics and Coloureds predominate in the use of the library and a high standard of reading is noted. Africans are perhaps being deterred by the siting of the library, but the social conditions of the Durban African are not conducive to reading or study. There has in fact been little change in this field of library activity and it is to be hoped that some thought will soon be given to this problem.

7784 Nigerian library project, S. H. Horrocks. *Lib. Rev.*, (124) Winter 1958, 246-247.

A note on the problem of starting a lending service of books to a community of seven million people dispersed over a large tropical area. It is intended that first a pilot public library be established in Enugu, capital of the Eastern Region.

7785 El Centro co-ordinador de bibliotecas de Logroño [The co-ordinating centre for libraries at Logroño (Spain)] Elisa de la Torre. *Dir. gen. Bol.*, 6 (41) January-March 1957, 26-33. Illus., map, tables.

An account of the provincial centre, and of the libraries under its supervision, with financial statistics for the year 1956.

7786 La organización bibliotecaria en Suecia (continuación) [Library organization in Sweden (continued)]. *Dir. gen. Bol.*, 6 (41) January-March 1957, 43.

(See LSA 6962). As a result of the Library Act of 1930 a "central" library was to be established in each county, based either on an urban library or on a diocesan or provincial library. "Central" libraries provide supplementary collections of books, and also professional advice, to the rural libraries, and in return for these services they receive a state grant of 30,000 kroner [c. £2,000] a year, for urban libraries. Diocesan, or provincial, libraries acting as central libraries get 13,000 kroner. To improve the system it is proposed to create 7 new central libraries, thus reducing the size of the larger districts served, and to increase the state grant to 50,000 kroner.

7787 La "Bibliothèque pour Tous" y otros servicios bibliotecarios populares de Suiza [The "Bibliothèque pour Tous" and other popular library services in Switzerland] José Antonio Pérez-Rioja. *Dir. gen. Bol.* 6 (41) January-March 1957, 44-46.

The "Bibliothèque pour Tous" began in 1920 with 40,000 volumes from the wartime "Bibliothèque du Soldat", and a gift of 10,000 swiss francs. In 1921 its income was 120,000 francs, which for the next twenty years became 180,000 francs, and in 1954 was raised to 330,000 francs. This income is made up of grants from the Confederation, the cantons and municipalities, and from firms and individuals. The organization consists of circulating libraries, depots and centres. The central depot in Berne houses the central office and also acts as a regional depot. There are six other regional depots, each producing its own catalogue for sale. Centres are established in villages, and are usually only open for a few hours a week. Recreational books are sent out from the depots in circulating collections, specialised and technical books are lent direct to individuals, and small collections of up to 40 books are lent to various organizations. The charge for a collection of 100 books borrowed for six months is 20 francs. Book selection is carefully done, and there are important collections of books for children and young people. Issues are 62% fiction, 20% travel, 12% biographies, and 6% technical works. The B.P.T. has also established a hospital library in Lausanne. Other library systems briefly described in the article are a village library in Morges, and the municipal libraries of Lausanne and Geneva.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES : Policy and practice

7788 Books for all, F. L. S. Bell. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (2) April 1957, 48-53.

In the belief that it is the paramount duty of a librarian to encourage the reading of books, Sydney City Library at present ignores non-book materials and provides a book service in four ways : (i) Playground libraries staffed by librarians ; these will be superseded by branch libraries ; (ii) Branch libraries ; there are now five large branches serving populations of at least 25,000, and one juvenile branch ; (iii) Deposit stations in schools ; (iv) Mobile library service to the infirm whose names have been supplied by local social welfare organisations. A collection for the use of councillors is deposited in the Town Hall and a new mobile library is planned to serve people residing outside the effective range of a branch.

7789 Esteettisen kasvatuksen asema yleisten kirjastojen sivistystyössä [The role of aesthetic education in the cultural work of public libraries]. Ritva Kemiläinen. *Kirjastolehti* 50 (7) September 1957, 150-152.

Aesthetic education plays an important role in the development of personality and social life. The work of public libraries in this field is to be noted especially now that light entertainment has caused so much intellectual immaturity. Aesthetic points of view should be stressed in book selection and guidance as well as in the function of library clubs. Libraries should help the individual development and thinking of their users and thus show the way to the unity of art and life.

7790 Yleisten kirjastojen paikallishistorialliset kokoelmat [Local history collections in public libraries]. R. Murhu. *Kirjastolehti*, 50(8) October 1957, 164-166.

The material to be collected on local history in libraries can be divided into two groups : (i) literature concerning the native district as the whole, such as old books, collections of books of famous persons in the district, books written by writers living in the district, newspapers and periodicals, diaries, letters, notes, clippings ; (ii) material which equally well may belong to local museums and archives, but which could also be collected by libraries, e.g., folklore, chronicles, picture and map collections, art, decorative handwork. Methods of organisation and development of the collection are given.

7791 A new chance to read for Hanover. Rolf Kluth. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60(2) February 1958, 45-48. Illus.

Hanover City Library, with its four branches and two youth libraries, has developed considerably in the past two or three years. The central library, with its five floors and 160,000 volumes, was re-opened in October 1956. The Library is modelled in many respects on the American Memorial Library in Berlin, and its layout and the activity of the system as a whole are described. A youth library in the central school for vocational training is planned.

7792 Die Einkaufszentrale für öffentliche Büchereien in Reutlingen [The central buying office for public libraries in Reutlingen] H. Eisentrant. *Bibliothekleven*, 42(12) December 1957, 333-339.

An interesting account of the foundation and the growth of a commercial office for centralized binding for libraries (special technical devices for binding, which can endure heavy usage) and other services for German (and other) libraries including library furniture.

7793 From shop to shelf, R. S. Walker. *Annals of Lib. Sci.*, 4(3) September 1957, 90-100. Ills.

A review of the methods of book order, selection, and processing in Lanark County Libraries, 1951-56.

7794 Medical literature and public libraries. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60(1) January 1958, 7-11.

A symposium on the subject, "How far should the public library provide medical literature ?" It is the librarian's duty to distinguish between the requirements of the legitimate borrower of medical books (the medical student, social worker, etc.) and the other class of borrower (the prurient, neurotic, etc.). The demand for medical literature, stimulated by press and radio, is formidable ; it is the librarian's task to provide good and accurate information. For lay consumption there are such publications as the *Family doctor* and the Duckworth series ; even the small local library can afford these. General literature should stress biological and physiological aspects, and health education. At St. Marylebone, where medicine is virtually a local industry, the library issues 10,000 medical books a year.

7795 Charging by a simple exchange principle, W. G. Stiles. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 59 (12) December 1957, 397-399.

Optimum efficiency in counter processes would be more nearly realised if recreational literature were departmentalized in lending libraries. A token system could be used, the quantity of books loaned being specified by the borrower. "Authentic" literature would be shelved with reference material. Resulting economies are indicated, and a mechanism for the occasional tracing of overdue is described.

7796 Services to readers, including instruction in use, J. H. Bebbington. (*In Technical problems - 1957: Library Association, Reference and Special Libraries Section, Proc. Ann. Conf., 1957, 38-46 and discussion*).

Reference libraries should be kept open as long as local demand requires. More public libraries should co-operate with firms and organisations in an interchange scheme for books and periodicals. The development of libraries in technical colleges and the formation of schemes of co-operation with local public libraries to avoid unnecessary duplication of stock is welcomed. There should be more publicity to announce library services and to attract new readers. Instruction in the use of books and libraries should be developed. This is already being done with children but will be more difficult to institute for adults, especially with technicians, yet the latter have little idea how to make a literature search. Better bibliographies should be compiled and more use should be made of local specialists. Libraries should compile indexes to show who has what, where it is and whether it can be borrowed; such information will be collected mainly through personal contacts.

7797 A personal view of library services, Stanley Hyland. (*In Technical problems - 1957: Library Association, Reference and Special Libraries Section, Proc. Ann. Conf., 1957, 5-12*).

Criticises public reference library services. Suggests that services to readers should come first. Wants libraries to remain open as long as transport services are running; the enquiry desk should be well-signposted and there should be more comfort such as the provision of rooms for smoking and typing. The staff should be more co-operative and helpful; they should have expert knowledge of reference books and be capable of interpreting them to readers; they should specialise in bibliography, especially that relating to local history. The local history collection should collect everything relating to the district and it should be exploited better; the staff should compile indexes to the local newspaper. Catalogues should be improved by the inclusion of entries for everything however ephemeral; there should be more annotations, more analytical entries and a member of staff to help readers use the catalogue.

7798 Five years of mobile Irish libraries, W. J. Murison. *Leabharlann*, 15 (4) December 1957, 133-139.

Compares the advantages and disadvantages of mobile libraries with those of village centres. The outstanding advantages of the mobile library to populations of under 500 nucleus and scattered houses are: publicity value, trained assistance, readers get the books which they have requested, higher issues, better quality of reading, better control from headquarters. Notes are given on the modifications made to vehicles used in Antrim County Library, the details of operation, and the planning of routes.

7799 The library and the farmer, P. E. Forde. *Leabharlann*, 15 (4) December 1957, 140-144.

Librarians have a vital role to play in making Ireland a great agricultural country. 41% of the population are engaged in agriculture, yet only four out of every hundred secondary school pupils study agriculture and farmers do not read books on agricultural subjects. Denmark trains four or five times as many graduates in agriculture and she has ten times as many instructors. The advances in science are such that a start must be made to educate the next generation of farmers and the author suggests : (i) a re-written version of Baldwin's *Practical farming* as a basic textbook ; (ii) numerous attractively written and illustrated leaflets ; (iii) magazines and the organisation of 'clubs' through their columns ; (iv) libraries of agricultural literature, supported by grants, in secondary and vocational schools, together with the practice of "Required Reading" and training in how to use a library ; (v) correspondence courses ; (vi) publicity by library authorities and close liaison between libraries and voluntary rural associations ; (vii) lectures by librarians at training colleges and adult education courses.

7800 Sociologie in de bibliotheek [Sociology in the library] P. v. Daalen. *Bibliotheekleven*, 42 (10) October 1957, 282-284.

Indicates the importance of sociological research in public libraries. This research should be focussed on readers' abilities and interests and the results should be of value to the book selection department. It is remarkable that the 'ideal' reader, after stimulation in the library, more or less leaves it and begins to build up his own collection.

7801 Gregory's Reading-Room : a sidelight on library history, H. Roth. *N.Z. Libs.*, 20 (9) November 1957, 202-206. Photo.

In February 1906, Alfred Gregory, an English Quaker and socialist went to live in Dargaville, N.Z. and opened a free reading-room in the belief that ignorance was the prime cause of wars and that the best way to international understanding was to give people access to knowledge. Visitors could either buy or exchange books, or read them on the premises. An account is given of the Reading-Room until it closed in 1934 when Gregory returned to Auckland, where he died in 1946.

7802 Greymouth [South Is., N.Z.] **Public Library**, J. C. Heaphy. *N.Z. Libs.*, 20 (8) October 1957, 184-189. Photos.

Ten years ago the Town Hall building in which the library was situated was destroyed by fire. This new building, giving an improved library service to Greymouth and surrounding districts, has been constructed to designs by the late Miss Lucie Heine in co-operation with Mr. J. H. McElhinney, Borough Engineer. A rectangular, single-storey concrete structure, it provides accommodation for the Public Library, the Pioneer Library, and the School Library Service. A fairly detailed account of internal decoration, furniture, and fittings is given. No costs are stated.

7803 Una biblioteca pública municipal : la de Tomelloso (Ciudad Real) [A municipal public library : Tomelloso (Ciudad Real)] F. García Pavón. *Dir. gen. Bol.*, 6 (41) January-March 1957, 34-37 illus.

Tomelloso, pop. 30,000, has only had a public library since 1953. The annual grant for books, binding, office expenses, and an assistant's wages, is 10,000 pesetas (c. 100 pesetas to the £). The post of librarian-archivist carries a salary of 13,500 pesetas a year, and requires the qualification of doctorate or licentiate-ship in philosophy or arts. The assistant must have secondary school education. The reading room and information centre is open weekdays (except Saturdays) from 7 to 10 p.m., and the lending library during the same hours on Saturdays. Borrowers pay a deposit of 25 pesetas, and a monthly subscription of 2 pesetas. The library opened in November 1953 with 1,233 books, and by February 1957 stock had risen to 2,427. During 1954 users of the reading room numbered 2,225, and 1,867 books were lent; in 1957 the respective figures were 3,675 and 1,380. The most popular classes are pure literature and children's books, followed by history and biography. The premises are inadequate, consisting of one room, with accommodation for 9 readers. Extension activities have included an exhibition of old photographs of the town in 1955, and the publication of a history of Tomelloso.

7804 Biblioteksfilial i läroverk [Branch library in a secondary school] Gösta Enoksson. *Biblioteksbladet*, 43 (2) 1958, 109-110. illus.

Four years ago the Public Library of Malmö started a branch library in one of the secondary schools of the city. This branch also operates as a true school library—an arrangement which is unique in Sweden. The work includes library demonstration and exercises in connection with the study of composition. A special section for teenagers is found in the reading room; the borrowers thus remain far beyond the children's library level.

7805 Kan biblioteken göra något för de psykiskt efterblivna ? [Can public libraries do anything for the mentally deficient?] Olle Wingborg. *Biblioteksbladet*, 43 (1) 1958, 8-12.

Ability to read and interest in reading vary with the degree of deficiency. Books written in simple language with short words and sentences, clearly illustrated, are suitable for this group of readers. In Sweden, the schools for mentally defective children have recently been granted funds to operate school libraries, on the same conditions as other schools. Contact with public libraries would be beneficial; the Public Library of Malmö has for some time been lending books to a local school for mentally defective children.

7806 Understanding through the media of mass communication, Henderson Lanham. *Southeastern Librarian*, 7 (4) Winter 1957, 107-111.

Ignorance is an enemy of democracy and America must be educated to the ways of foreign nations to live democratically in the modern world of ideological conflicts. The American public plays a much larger part in international relations because of greater knowledge of the world around it. United Nations meetings are broadcast by radio, television and newspapers, and discussed by all levels of society. It is necessary that this discussion must be informed so that the enemy can be defeated by force of knowledge. Free speech and a free press are traditional in America. Since no one can know all the necessary facts at first hand mass communication is important. The people responsible for disseminating

information must decide on spreading information or attempting to guide the public into specific avenues of thought. The public must know which is fact and which is propaganda. Television reaches 76% of the homes and there are 500 stations—it may become the most popular communication medium. It still does not reach the same number as radio which is everywhere. Audio-visual forms of communication have not replaced the printed word; printed matter gives the details. There are 11,300 newspapers and 7,000 magazines which criticise, expose, fight intolerance and generally affect public opinion. 12,000 books were published in 1956, 1,000 of which were new titles. In a democracy knowledge has much greater force than in totalitarianism. The library faces an important role in supplying the printed word, and the librarian in its selection. The library is not now just a storehouse of books and knowledge. It is a living thing with a purpose and duty. The library must encourage the non-user to partake of its wealth and take books to the people.

7807 Library service to an aging population : report on a post card survey, Eleanor Phinney. *A.L.A. Bull.*, 51 (8) September 1957, 607-609.

A brief survey instigated by the Adult Education Section of the United States Office of Education on the services provided by the public libraries for the older members of the population. The first step, a post card survey in all towns of 2,500 and over has been completed. The intention of this survey was to gain some idea of the type of services provided and the location of the programmes. The four chief services provided are : (i) providing books ; (ii) publicising the materials available ; (iii) providing a shut-in service ; (iv) working with other agencies. These four services are carried out by most libraries, and other services are carried out in some other places. The survey is intended to provide a basis for the more detailed study of this aspect of public library work in the future.

7808 Reaching out : bookmobile service in Brooklyn, Dallas R. Shawkey. *A.L.A. Bull.*, 51 (8) September 1957, 612-618. Illus.

Describes the type of area and schools that the library aims to serve, and stresses the importance of close co-operation with teachers. The service consists of two bookmobiles operating in the peripheral areas of the borough, not within reasonable walking distance of a branch library ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius). The choosing of suitable sites, and the careful planning of schedules are discussed together with the general administration of the libraries. The background work at the headquarters, and a typical "office day" necessary to prepare the service for its public duties are described.

7809 Planning, programming and evaluating, John D. Henderson. *Lib. J.*, 82 (22) December 15 1957, 3144-3147. Port.

The Chief Administrative Office of Los Angeles County made a survey extending over several months of the Los Angeles County Public Library. As a result the service has been reorganised on a decentralised basis. The service area of 3,300 sq. miles, with 105 branches and five bookmobiles, has been split into eight regions. Each regional branch is responsible for from 8—12 branches and has direct communication with the branch librarians. Group meetings are held regularly and book selection is a co-operative task. Job descriptions have been made and examinations were held for all positions affected by the reorganisation. Monthly meetings of the top twenty people are held and co-ordination is in progress as well as evaluation of the reorganisation.

7810 The administrator looks at bookmobile service, Dorothy Strouse. *A.L.A. Bull.*, **52** (1) January 1958, 16-22. Illus.

Whilst it is felt that the bookmobile should not take the place of a branch library, it is considered an improvement on more static deposit collections. The author covers all aspects of bookmobile service : (i) size and type of unit ; (ii) service to schools and/or community ; (iii) drawing up of schedules ; (iv) centralization of procedures ; (v) housing ; (vi) the number and type of books needed ; (vii) the administration and training of personnel. Part of this article is taken from addresses on the planning of a bookmobile service by Harold W. Tucker and Raymond Lindquist.

7811 Jazz in the public library, A. W. Bowron. *Can. Lib. Assn. Bull.*, **14** (3) December 1957, 129-131.

Jazz here means the folk music of American cities. Interest in it is increasing among all classes of society and a spate of books of varying quality has appeared. Its history has still to be written, but librarians must assess the value of recordings and literary works. A list of recommended records is given as a guide.

7812 The role of the public library in preserving local history, Charles E. Haggerty. *Illinois Libs.*, **39** (8) October 1957, 258-259.

The librarian should draw up a programme covering procedures, the extent of the material to be collected, and the preservation and utilisation of documents. The value of collecting historical documents of a local nature, and the care in preserving and administering such material is discussed.

7813 Reference services in public libraries : the last quarter century, Rose B. Phelps. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, **32** (4) December 1957, 281-285. References.

The most important movements and events in the field of public library reference service in the years 1932-57 are the growth of subject departmentalisation, the discovery of the electronic storage and retrieval of information, and research objectives of the public library inaugurated by the Public Library Inquiry. The three sets of public library standards published in 1933, 1943 and 1956 fall neatly within the period showing that reference service has progressively raised its sights and expanded its views. The 1956 standards visualise co-operation by outlining a question starting in a village and passing progressively through county, state, regional and national libraries seeking an answer. During the period there has been great increase in the number of published indexes, abstracts and bibliographies.

7814 "The feeling of being connected up", Harold L. Hamill. *Lib. J.*, **82** (22) December 15 1957, 3152-3158. Port.

The title above is a definition of morale, the keystone of administration and the chief test of success in management. Librarians have the advantages of being characterised by sensitivity and awareness ; they deal with a relatively sensitive and well-educated clientele who are discriminating, questioning and rather critical. Librarians also like their work and strongly believe in the value, the social purpose, of books and reading. Their work is usually varied, interesting and full of challenges. Thus there is less division between staff and management, less tendency to form trade unions, than in industry. Even these advantages do not automatically ensure good staff morale which is a "combination of factors that make people do what the management expects them to do" (Pffiffer).

The permanent state of morale is measured by rates of turnover, absenteeism, lateness, sick leave and accidents. Questionnaires and personal interviews are means of eliciting attitudes and while the administrator needs a mediumly-thick skin which ignores many of the individual's complaints about his health and family affairs, he must assure that all the factors within his control are kept at a high level. These are : holidays, retirement regulations, sick leave, promotion opportunities (fairness without favouritism), good working conditions, good communications (speedy, clear and two-way), democratic administration (a consultative relationship with staff). He should maintain a 'middle of the road' position.

7815 Democratic administration, Edwin Castagna. *Lib. J.*, **82** (22) December 15 1957, 3138-3144. Port.

Modern theories and practices in administration have shown that the democratic approach of staff participation produces higher staff morale, more interest in the work, and better results. The aspects of administration as applied to librarianship are considered and it is shown that planning, organisation, co-ordination, budgeting and public relations are suitable for staff activity and co-operation. Staffing, directing, and reporting are more properly the concern of the administrator or individual responsible. Consideration is given to human characteristics such as staff who do not want responsibility, those unwilling to accept change or who think a solution to a problem must be held for all time. Attributes required in a democratic organisation are : a free atmosphere, mutual confidence, friendliness, mistakes accepted cheerfully, communication up and down the line and also sideways, prompt action over grievances. The duties and responsibilities of the administrator and staff are indicated and reading from the field of management is suggested for a better understanding of the ideas and practices of professional management.

7816 Neue Registriermethoden [New charging methods] Wilhelm Martin Luther. *Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.*, **4** (3) 1957, 176-183. Bibliog.

A survey, based on the literature, of recent developments in British and American charging practice.

7817 Music in public libraries — why ? and what ?, Lionel R. McColvin. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1957, 80-82.

There is no valid reason why musical scores should not be provided by the public library, however small, in the same way that other books are provided. Before adequate provision can be made musicians themselves must press their claims and give their support to libraries, the I.A.M.L. should offer every possible guidance, and large and comprehensive collections, available for inter-library loan, should be built up. Individual performer, student, listener and performing group all have their special requirements which must be met.

7818 De telefonische inlichtingendienst in de bibliotheek [The telephone information service in the library] A. Pallemans. *Bibliotheekgids*, **33** (4) July-August 1957, 61-68.

A discussion on the telephone information service : the desirability of being prepared to help everybody if information is wanted in this way, accompanied by a critical review of the cases where telephone information is clearly not indicated.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

7819 School libraries [in South Australia] South Australian Branch. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (2) April 1957, 64-67.

Most schools have collections of books. The Public Library of South Australia sends boxes of books on request to county schools and the Education Department provides facilities in schools under its control. In 1956 259 schools had library rooms, 169 had 'library corners' and 29 had mobile shelving with doors. A few schools have class libraries only. The Education Dept. subsidises book purchases £ for £ without limit, so that the service is basically dependent on voluntary efforts by parents. Administration is in the hands of an Organiser of School Libraries: there are as yet practically no teacher-librarians with library training, but a number of teachers are now attending classes conducted by the Staff Training Officer of the Public Library. Few libraries have catalogues and the selection is often unsuitable. The primary needs are for trained teacher-librarians, a central book-purchasing organisation, and some link with the Public Library.

7820 School libraries: present position and future development, H.R. Mainwood. (*In Education, libraries and the use of books*. Library Association, London and Home Counties Branch, Week-end Conference Papers 1957, 3-13).

Outlines the history of the movement towards the provision of school libraries from 1888 to today and notes that financial restrictions continue to hamper architects in the design and equipment of adequate libraries. In some instances effective improvisations have been made. There is need for librarians with experience to advise architects. The revision of educational methods and the introduction of new teaching techniques have led to more demands for books; publishers have responded by publishing suitable books. All students at training colleges should be made aware of the importance of school libraries. The co-operation of teachers and librarians on such matters as book selection, conferences, and the Certificate for Teacher-Librarians is heartening. This is best seen in county education authorities and less fruitful in the large cities. Now comes the need for junior and infant school to develop their school libraries as the change in attitude towards libraries and books becomes more noticeable. At the same time, there is need for professional librarians to see that their libraries are adequate for the increased demands which are already evident from the use made of school libraries.

7821 The school library as a tool of modern education, Sidney P. Marland. *Illinois Libs.*, 39 (10) December 1957, 377-381.

The school library, when developed imaginatively and staffed with a librarian eager to establish a personal relationship with children, could be the answer to the problems of the quality of education and improving the position of the gifted child. The attitude of the school administrator can determine whether the library service is merely an ancillary instrument rather than an educational force. Too often librarians can be considered technicians rather than artists: their time is consumed by innumerable routine tasks and the chance of making the library service an educational force lost. Gifted children, though small in number, require more and more material as their interests accelerate beyond those in their own class; it is not suggested that the librarian replace the teacher,

but the child will remain with the librarian through many years of mental stimulation and response. The school librarian is the key to quality in American education ; but improvement ultimately rests with the librarian. (See also **The school library program and the gifted child**, Marie Behymer. *Illinois Libs.*, 39 (8) October 1957, 260-263).

7822 Research in the school library field, Alice N. Fedder. *Lib. Trends*, 6 (2) October 1957, 219-233. References.

Lists and discusses U.S. research in the last thirty years.

7823 Operation Progress — two new high school libraries in Decatur [Illinois, USA]. Lloyd Bingham. *Illinois Libs.*, 39 (9) November 1957, 325-329. Photos.

Co-operation has been the keynote in establishing these two new libraries. The co-operative selection of books for a minimum basic collection was completed by January 1957. An account is given of the work involved and of the voluntary help extended. The library at MacArthur seats 180 students ; the Eisenhower library has similar features and a similarly large capacity which makes it possible for individual students to use the room at the same time that entire classes, accompanied by their teachers, may be visiting the library. When opened each school had 1,400 books supplemented by a loan of c. 900 from the State library.

7824 Evanston Township [Illinois, USA] High School Library. *The Evanston Review. Illinois Libs.*, 39 (9) November 1957, 330-332. Photos., plan.

The former high school library has been remodelled and additions made to it ; the new library contains 23,000 v. with an eventual 35,000 v. Seating capacity is now 200.

7825 Programing and scheduling school bookmobile service, Miriam M. Edson. *A.L.A. Bull.*, 51 (9) October 1957, 695-702. Illus.

A review of the School Bookmobile Service of Lucas County Library, Maumee, Ohio. This service is allied to the education services in this area. The book collection covers the curriculum with emphases on recreational and individual tastes. Closest co-operation between teachers and the bookmobile staff is stressed and the link between the bookmobile and its headquarters is also made clear. Information is given on special services, schedules, staff, and other aspects of the service.

7826 School library budgets, Sylvia Ziskind. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 32 (6) February 1958, 420-425, 427.

Questionnaires were sent to librarians and administrators of 375 secondary schools and a third of them replied. A wide diversity of practice was found. The level of the budget is determined largely by the esteem in which education is held in the community and by the appreciation of the role played by libraries in the educational system. Those charged with budget making have sought standards to simplify their task. State boards of education have set minimum formulae of dollars per school or cents per pupil. The library accrediting associations have offered similar criteria at somewhat higher levels. All standards have required adjustment to higher cost of living changes. Administrators working independently have stressed school population, prior budgets and library needs.

7827 Selected 16mm. films and filmstrips on libraries, books and reading, Helen Wheeler. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 32 (4) December 1957, 301-302, 305.

The list was primarily for junior and senior high school library use. There are 31 titles arranged alphabetically and a short description of each film is given. There are colour, sound and silent films. A list of addresses is also given showing where films may be purchased.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

7828 Public library provision for children : present position and future development : I. County libraries, J. Butler. (*In Education, libraries and the use of books.* Library Association, London and Home Counties Branch, Week-end Conference Papers, 1957, 14-20).

The public library movement is a means to an end and this fact should not be ignored. From their inception, county library services have taken books to the readers rather than the reverse. The post of Children's Librarian is slowly on the increase ; there are 34 posts in 71 county libraries in Britain, but only four are on a level of Grade III or above. The work of an organiser of library service to children is described and includes : (i) book selection ; (ii) negotiations with schools and teachers when mobile libraries replace village centres ; (iii) advice to branch staff ; (iv) decisions on how best to fit the school library service into the pattern of education at each school. The last may be affected through personal talks between librarians and teachers at the time of book exchanges, by means of courses in library use, and by means of exhibitions and booklists.

7829 Public library provision for children : present position and future development : II. Municipal libraries, J. T. Gillett. (*In Education, libraries and the use of books.* Library Association, London and Home Counties Branch, Week-end Conference Papers, 1957, 21-28).

Challenges the accepted practice of giving children's library services in separate departments or in buildings solely for children. (i) It limits children's choice of books. Greater benefits would be derived from one large library in which books for children and for adolescents were "displayed". Reading contests are considered worthless and extension activities over-emphasised. (ii) Administration is cumbersome and uneconomic because of the extra staff, counters, and overheads required. A single entrance and one counter would free children's librarians for assistance to children. Yet is it always desirable to have a special children's librarian for each department when all the staff should be capable of helping readers ? It would be better to urge that each library authority should have one Children's Librarian. In a single large library parents can take a more natural interest in children's reading. (iii) Separate departments impose undesirable architectural limitations on library planning. There is need for an attractive, gay, friendly atmosphere in libraries. A sense of space is possible with modular construction and in one large lending library for all ages.

7830 Mental hygiene and books : bibliotherapy as used with children and adolescents, Richard L. Darling. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 32 (4) December 1957, 293-296. References.

Concerned with the use of books to help solve emotional problems of the emotionally disturbed, by bringing a similar experience through books. The

therapeutic effect is explained in terms of identification catharsis and insight. The child identifies himself with his hero and his problems and, as the book solves the emotional problem, like a cathartic, provides a purge for the emotions of the reader. Insight is dependent on the first two. When the reader realises his identification he is able to see the motivation of his own behaviour more clearly and, purged of his emotion, is able to make an intellectual approach to his problem.

7831 *Book Talk for teachers*, Mildred P. Frary. *Top of the News*, 14 (2) December 1957, 32-34. Illus.

Book Talk is a 4-page quarterly issued by Los Angeles City Schools to its 22,000 teachers. It is printed and 8½ ins. by 11 ins. in size. It carries information about books and authors which teachers may not see through other publications, and which is useful for passing on to children. There is also news of awards, contests, services of the Library Section, and the Professional Library of the City Schools.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE : Plans, furniture, lighting

7832 *Hamilton Public Library : Western Branch*, Freda F. Waldon. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, 41 (4) November 1957, 245-249. Photos.

In order to do something for the remaining unserved suburbs, the plans to meet the long-felt need for a western branch combined a branch library and headquarters for extension work. The latter includes a garage for the bookmobile and space for the staff serving the school branches. The cost of \$230,000 does not seem extravagant if the combined circulation runs to 300,000 a year as seems likely. Photocharging is used in both branch and bookmobile. Detailed construction data and costs are given.

7833 *A shopping centre branch for Ottawa*, Claude Aubry. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, 41 (4) November 1957, 244-245. Photo.

In February 1956 space offered for a branch in the Carlingwood shopping centre was accepted despite heavy planning commitments elsewhere. Improvisation was necessary to keep down expenses. The rented space has 1,800 sq. ft., the main public room being 50 ft. by 30 ft., and the whole attractively decorated and very well lighted. The rent, \$240 a month, includes heating and is lower than the upkeep of a normal branch building. Staff consists of librarian, one assistant and one clerk. Opened in January 1957, the collection now comprises 7,000 volumes. Issues for July and September were 7,262 and 7,075.

7834 *A successful renovation : [Peterborough Public Library]* Robert B. Porter. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, 41 (4) November 1957, 262-263. Photo.

Opened in 1910, this imposing Carnegie building had lately become antiquated in its interior arrangement and fittings. Decision was taken to renovate at a cost of \$135,000 rather than build afresh. In June 1957 18 months ended in the opening of a virtually new building, modern in every respect. New services include : film library, record library, microfilm room, young moderns' room. An electric book-lift handles 250 lb. of books. In the basement are two stack rooms and a large handsome reading room. The main floor is equipped with an inter-communication system. The Boys and Girls Department on the top floor has been enlarged and the Art Gallery and Auditorium have been re-decorated and re-equipped.

7835 Hvor megen plads behøver et bibliotek ? [How much space does a library need ?] Carl Thomsen. *Bogens Verden*, **39** (8) December 1957, 457-464.

The Minister of Education's instructions of 1951 regarding the economic and financial basis of the Danish public libraries fixes that a county library must comprise at least 30 square metres, but has no rules for the size of other types of libraries. In 1953 a building-committee was set up to provide such rules to act as a guide for erecting new buildings and to document the necessity of these. Its aim was also to find the proper proportion between the size of the various departments of a library and to give examples of ground-plans with the greatest possible flexibility to make future expansion easy. An example of how much room a library, which is to cater for a community with 5,000 inhabitants increasing to 7,500 in 25 years, needs is given and the figures are compared with those of 3 Danish libraries built recently. The committee hopes to publish its first reports soon.

7836 [Architectural issue] *Lib. J.*, **82** (21) December 1 1957, 2999-3068.

Descriptions, plans, photographs are given of the following libraries : *Ferndale, Mich. ; *Oak Park, Mich. ; Lakewood, O. (where an extension was added at the front) ; *Mount Morris, N.Y. ; New Orleans, Louisiana (which has three outside walls entirely of glass and no permanent interior walls giving the building an 'open' atmosphere both horizontally and vertically) ; Philadelphia Library for the Blind ; Vancouver, B.C. ; Pius XII Memorial Library at St. Louis University ; Darien, Conn. ; Willa Cather Branch, Omaha, Neb. (with parking space for 22 cars) ; Bakersfield and *Kern County Library, Cal. ; Fordham regional library, N.Y. City ; Chandler Branch, Detroit P.L. ; Ruth Bach Branch, Long Beach, Cal. ; Rugby Branch and Flatlands Branch, Brooklyn P.L. (where rented premises are preferred to ownership) ; New Lots Branch, Brooklyn ; Flushing Regional Branch, Queens Borough P.L. (to control ten branches in the area) ; Sigmond Sanger Branch, Toledo P.L. ; Washington Park Branch, Providence, R.I. (a converted fire station) ; *Western Branch, Hamilton, Ont. (which also houses a bookmobile and offices for services to schools) ; Speer Library, Princeton Theological Seminary ; Library and Social Center, Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa ; Wabash College L., Crawfordsville, Ind. ; Northern Wyoming Community College ; Alfred University, Alfred, N.Y. ; St. Francis College L., Loretto, Pa. ; Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Austin, Texas.

* See abstracts in this issue of *L.S.A.*

7837 Cost analyses of recent public library buildings in California, Albert Lake. *California Lib.*, **19** (1) January 1958, 27-31, 64. Table.

A detailed analysis of 23 replies received to a questionnaire sent to 30 libraries. A table gives comparative figures on recent and contemplated central library buildings.

7838 The Kern County Library Building, Eleanor W. Mann. *California Lib.*, **19** (1) January 1958, 18-19. Illus., plan.

The library was designed by Whitney Biggar to serve a population of 100,000 and was opened in 1957. The two floors and basement total 56,672 sq. ft. at a cost of \$16.02 per sq. ft. 211 reader seats are provided. Ceilings which slope towards the centre of the rooms are a special feature providing maximum light as well as giving space for utilities.

7839 Planning pays off! John Wetzler. *California Lib.*, 19 (1) January 1958, 24-26. Illus.

The Grace Van Dyke Library in Kern County was completed in 1956. It is a college library, designed by Wright, Netcal and Parsons, of 35,692 sq. ft. at a cost of \$14.13 per sq. ft. The library features two levels with direct, ground-floor access to each. It has a book capacity of 35,000 vols. with a seating capacity of 325 (increasable to 450 by a slight rearrangement and addition of furniture).

7840 Branch building in Long Beach, Blanche Collins. *California Lib.*, 19 (1) January 1958, 22-23. Illus.

Two branch libraries are described. The first, designed by Louis Shoall Miller, is a T-shaped building of 7,000 sq. ft. costing \$142,000. The counter is built in three sections which are interchangeable and the reading room floor is vinyl tiles. The second branch, designed by Francis O. Merchant around a core system, is a structure of reinforced concrete walls and concrete blocks of 6,800 sq. ft., costing \$119,653.

7841 San Leandro's community library center, Coit Coolidge. *California Lib.*, 19 (1) January 1958, 20-22. Plan, diags.

This is a preliminary plan prepared by F. J. McCarthy of a building of rectangular shape, with one floor and a mezzanine, which is flexible and expandable. There will be 12,000 sq. ft. of meeting rooms as well as an ultimate book capacity of 129,000 vols., and parking space for 202 cars. An annual circulation of 750,000 and upwards could be accommodated.

7842 Designed for greater service, John T. Eastlick. *Pioneer*, 20 (4) September-October 1957, 6-11. Plans, photos.

(See LSA 6716). Denver P.L., Colorado, moved into its new home in September 1956. It is divided into four units: central adult services, extension, technical, and business operations. Reorganisation necessitated completion of existing catalogues, construction of new ones and many shelf lists. The building has seven floors with a central core for all vertical transportation, heating, ventilation and plumbing ducts. It has 156,938 sq. ft.; construction cost was \$1,650,000 and with land costs, furniture, etc. \$3,300,000. Steel shelving divides public areas into departments and will permit alterations at any time. Stack shelving can also be rearranged when required to increase capacity by 75%. An unusual feature is the serpentine-shaped issue desk. Photochargers are used here, in all branches and bookmobiles. The drive-up book return is on the corner of the building, and upon a prior telephone call, books may be issued through a standard bank-clerk's window. Home reading has gone up by 47%; children's loans by 60%; reference questions by 25%. Only six additional professional staff have been required.

7843 The Carbondale [Illinois, USA] Public Library, Mrs. Fern Brewer. *Illinois Libs.*, 39 (9) November 1957, 319-321. Photos.

Completed in February 1957, the building is a one-storey, L-shaped structure. Book capacity is 25,000v. with seating space for 30 in the adult reading room. Designed by architects Lee Potter Smith and Associates of Paducah, Kentucky, total construction cost was c. \$63,000. Total expenditure amounted to nearly \$84,000 all of which was available from the sale of the old building and from bequests. Details are given of the interior decoration.

7844 Catholic College library promotes reflective research. *Pioneer*, 20 (4) September-October 1957, 12-13. Photos.

The Thomas Byrne Memorial Library, Saint Xavier College, Chicago, forms one of the wings of the Educational Center buildings. A long issue desk is located along one wall and the card catalogue is built into the other. Returned books will be placed in a slot in the desk and will fall into one of the two depressible book trucks which fit beneath the desk. The weight of the deposited books lowers the bottom of the bin thus ensuring that a book is not damaged by a long fall into an empty bin, nor will books remain unattended on top of the desk. As books are removed from the bin the reduced weight permits the bottom of the bin to rise, thus the librarian does not have to bend excessively. The Bishop Quarter Reading Room contains about 5,000 examples of great books and fine editions which are to be read in the room only. This is to offer students an idea of what a wonderful thing a home library of good books can be. The periodical room displays 400 titles. The reading room seats 105. The stacks house more than 60,000 volumes and can hold 120,000 in three tiers, each with a row of carrels. There is also a room for more than 1,000 records of music, poetry and drama. The library has been designed to operate on the open-stack principle.

7845 New branch library first in broad program, Gertrude E. Gscheidle. *Pioneer*, 20 (4) September-October 1957, 14-15. Photos.

The Harold A. Bezazian Branch, Chicago P.L., is a one-story building to serve 140,000 people and the first of three branches to be erected in a new programme. The plan breaks with tradition and aims to provide every facility for effective library service at the lowest possible cost. Issue desk and display cases are in the entrance lobby. Two reading rooms, one for adults and one for children, open off the lobby. The outer walls of these rooms are of thermophane glass giving passers-by a view into the room. A glass wall, hung with draperies, separates the lobby from a multipurpose room used as lecture room, for story-hours, or as an auxiliary reading room. It can be divided by a modern-fold wall. The children's room is divided into three areas by book shelves thus separating children of different age groups. The staff area, book storage, work rooms and staff lounge are at the rear of the children's room. The stock is 42,000 with room for 3,000 more. (See also *Illinois Libs.*, 39 (9) November 1957, 314-318).

7846 The Lansing [Illinois, USA] Public Library, Mrs. Winifred Edwards. *Illinois Libs.*, 39 (9) November 1957, 321-322. Plan, architect's sketch.

Built in 1956, the building is 60 by 73 ft., and contains a children's room, teenage section, an adult section, a reference room, a quiet reading room, a workroom, and an office for the librarian. Details of interior decoration are mentioned. Architects were Childs and Smith of Chicago; costs are not stated.

7847 Memorial Library, Olivet Nazarene College, Ruth E. Gilley. *Illinois Libs.*, 39 (9) November 1957, 333-336. Photo., plans.

Opened January 1956 this building consists of 3 floors with overall dimensions of c. 115 by 55 ft. It is modular in construction, each module being 23 by 18 ft. A description is given of furniture and fittings, and interior decoration. The library has been found adequate for the needs of the college both as to size and arrangement. There is sufficient space for the 1,000 full-time students and to house 75,000v. Architects were Gregg and Briggs of Peoria, the general contractors, the Ray J. Benoit Company of Bradley. Total cost of the building including architects' fees and \$27,000 for furniture, was \$285,000.

7848 The Swearingen Memorial Library, St. Joseph [Illinois, USA]
Mrs. H. J. Kolb. *Illinois Libs.*, 39 (9) November 1957, 323-325. Photo., plan.

A brief history of the association library founded by St. Joseph Women's Club is given. In 1955 Mrs. Maude O. Davis presented a site and library building to the community for use in housing a library and museum, and indicated that she intended to endow it to help provide for operation and maintenance costs. The Architects were Simon and Rettberg of Champaign, the general contractors Mellinger Construction Company of Decatur. The library area is one large room 22 by 50 ft. partially divided by a central charging desk with the librarian's work-room behind it. No costs are given.

7849 A law building for Indiana University, Betty Virginia LeBus.
Law Lib. J., 50 (3) August 1957, 213-216.

The library of the law building, completed in 1956, was developed as an area in which the stack and reading space were integrated, free-standing stacks being concentrated in the centre of the rooms with tables distributed throughout the library. The single control point is located on the first floor where traffic is mostly concentrated. It is designed that all areas be equally well lighted. Special facilities include a room for use by attorneys and faculty, and also a student typing room. The library seats 235 and the stack will eventually hold 160,000 volumes. There is 11,000 sq. ft. of floor space on each of the first and second floors. Details are given of the moving of the books into the new building.

7850 An organized approach to library planning, George J. Bery and Louis W. Klei. *Lib. J.*, 82 (21) December 1 1957, 2999-3002. Plan.

Describes the surveys, planning and campaigning for funds for new libraries in two suburbs of Detroit. Ferndale, 32,000 pop., had a library but needed a better one; Oak Park is a residential suburb that has increased its population from 5,000 in 1950 to 30,000 in 1956 and had not had a library before. A notable feature of the plan is the amount of space provided for car parking. [See also **Oak Park—model city, model library**, Leo T. Dinnan, pp. 3002-05].

7851 Beauty on a lower budget for our public library, Lottie Smolenski.
Pioneer, 20 (3) July-August 1957, 13-14. Photos.

Hillside P.L., N.J., is a completely separate building within the Municipal Building. Occupying two floors, it has its own entrance. All library services are in one open area on the ground floor. There is one charging desk for adults and children. To the right of the entrance is a lounge area with casual upholstered furniture, slate-topped coffee tables and display cases. The library is built on the modular plan and the floors are connected by suspended stairs of steel, terrazzo and aluminium.

7852 Our new library was everybody's business, Charles B. Murphy.
Pioneer, 20 (3) July-August, 1957, 7-11. Plan., photos.

Seton Hall University Library, South Orange, N.J., is of modular construction to permit of flexibility and additions. Movable partitions are also used. The new building can seat 950 students (the enrolment is over 8,900), and has a stack capacity of 350,000 volumes. With minor additions to the structure it can be increased by 400%. Pneumatic tubes to the stack area facilitate book orders

and the books are delivered on an automatic book lift. The librarian announces books silently on a lighted call-board. There is only one entrance and exit to the stack area, with locked turnstiles for control. The emergency exit doors are fitted with an electric alarm system to notify the librarian if the doors should be used. A communication system provides loud speaker service to all parts of the building, recording and music facilities and a monitoring system which permits the librarian to listen in on discussion rooms and control noise level. Graduate study rooms, conference and meeting rooms and other special purpose facilities are provided also a special room for students who use a typewriter. A 100 seat auditorium in the basement has a stage and motion picture equipment with special lighting to enable students to take notes. Soft audible signals are made through a multitude of ceiling speakers so that the clerk can hear the signal without disturbing students.

7853 Library within a library, Shirley Louise Wright. *Pioneer*, 20 (3) July-August, 1957, 4-5. Photos.

The Westfield Memorial Library, Westfield, N.J., has separate adult and children's wings with separate entrances. Large charging desks provide complete supervision of all parts. In addition to the main reading room, reference room, periodical room, there is a large meeting room below the children's wing and a smaller one on the second floor for group meetings. The library sponsors four discussion groups and a world politics discussion group. Records are loaned from the records collection on the same basis as books.

7854 Pocketbook planning, Mrs. Helen M. Foote. *Pioneer*, 20 (4) September-October 1957, 3-5. Plan, photos.

The Mount Morris Library, N.Y., is an example of a library for a small town of 4,800 people. It has a stock of 8,000 together with supplementary aid from the County Library. It also makes use of the Multi-County system. It is designed on a simple plan of one room, 50 ft. by 40 ft., plus a small vestibule at one corner. The children's corner is separated by a low dividing case and has two bookpresses and one for reference material. The workroom, immediately behind the librarian's desk, is equipped with cupboards, formica-topped work surfaces, and a small sink-stove-refrigerator unit which makes the library a comfortable place for the study clubs and other groups who meet in the library after closing time.

7855 Early aid to better reading, Agnes Krarup. *Pioneer*, 20 (3) July-August, 1957, 12. Photos.

Sunnyside School Library, Pittsburgh, has seating accommodation for one class plus several additional children. It measures 25½ feet by 48 feet with a workroom at one end shelved throughout except for spaces for the sink unit, storage cupboards and typewriter table. The walls are Redwood panelling and the floor is of beige and brown asphalt tile. Under the windows are counter-height sections of deep shelving, some of them partitioned for displaying picture books. The rest of the shelving is 5 feet high by 8 inches deep. Magazine shelving and a lighted exhibit case, which can be locked, are built into the wall

and there are four bulletin boards and a blackboard, coloured a soft green, for teaching the use of library and books. A sitting height charging desk is flanked by two-drawer files and a nine-drawer catalogue.

7856 Milwaukee goes modern, Shirley Marine. *Lib. J.*, **83** (5) March 1 1958, 727-729. Phot.

The Central Library has been enlarged and remodelled by a \$3½m. addition of two floors including a double escalator, five lifts and a drive-in service. Humanities and Sciences are on the ground floor ; Art and Music and the Youth Library on the first. Less-used materials are in three stack levels below the public floors. The older portion houses the processing departments, local history, patents, conference and librarian's room. A variety of bright colours has been used throughout the building.

7857 Probleme des modernen Bibliotheksbaues [Problems of the modern library building] Marcel Elsen. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen) N.F. **8** (1) 20 December 1957, 106-142. Bibliog.

The flood of literature on this subject in the last 15 years shows how important it is considered. War damage is not the only reason. New trends in progress, as witness the change to open access in Germany, and problems must be considered. Functional planning is not new but many early 20th century libraries are more impressive than functional. A good deal of material other than books is now handled in libraries. Readers and their needs have changed, too. The three kinds of rooms : stack, reading room and work room, must be planned to serve their proper function. In America the flexible modular system has emerged. Present needs should not be sacrificed in planning for the future. Position is important, especially for a public library, and will influence the plan. Economy in supervisory staff is a principle to be followed. Stacks in the form of a tower have the disadvantage that the space cannot then be used for anything else in the future and they depend on lifts. Underground storage seems to be better. The distance apart of shelves and width of gangways must be considered if space is not to be wasted. In America collective book storage using compact shelving is already in use for little-used material. Allowing readers direct access to the books brings its own problems. The functions of stack, lending library and reading room become to some extent combined. Where ground space is insufficient galleries may be introduced. These are common in Scandinavia. The siting of the issue counter depends on the size of the library. The catalogue needs special consideration and provision should be made for an information desk. In addition to a reading room, rooms may be required for periodicals and newspapers, music, lectures, discussions, listening to gramophone records, typing, using microfilm, and possibly a smoking room. Where it is thought too disturbing to combine reading room and lending library, use may be made of glass partitions to economise on supervisory staff. Sufficient space must be allowed for administrative offices and work rooms which should be arranged for the maximum convenience in handling and processing new acquisitions. A staff rest room is essential and a photographic department and a bindery may be needed. Each individual building presents its own problems. [In discussion, Dr. Krieg summed up the principles which emerged as the idea of functionalism and stressed the importance of co-operation between librarian and architect since only the former really knew the functions of a library].

7858 La distribuzione ed il razionale impiego dello spazio nei nuovi e vecchi edifici delle biblioteche [The distribution and rational use of space in library buildings old and new]. Michelangelo Gallo. *Boll. dell'Istit. di Patologia del libro*, **16** (1-2) January-June 1957, 86-97. Illus., diags.

The space problem in libraries of all types becomes daily more pressing. In older buildings re-planning is restricted by unsuitable architectural features. Librarians and architects must co-operate closely and study the problems of planning; their respective spheres of influence and responsibility are described. Reference is made to the modular system of planning and construction. General principles of library planning are reviewed, and space requirements for various functions and departments are considered, with some useful figures.

7859 Eisen waaraan een goede verlichting moet voldoen [Criteria of good illumination]. J. W. Favie. *Bibliotheekleven*, **42** (10) October 1957, 269-274.

A technical survey of the different power of light necessary in different parts of a library in relation to the work being done and the age of the persons doing the work. The survey is a valuable addition to interior architecture and a practical help to librarians seeking to make their libraries as pleasant as possible.

7860 Die Photostelle in der Universitätsbibliothek [The photographic department in the university library]. Günther Pflug. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), N.F. **7** (4) 20 November 1957, 79-84.

A photographic department poses problems other than technical and legal. The basic one is commercial. Prices must be competitive, though conditions for this are not favourable. A subsidy from the university may be necessary. In fixing prices, the department needs to know its own productive capabilities, which are difficult to assess. Balance is needed between the low prices expected by members of the university and economic prices. The amount of incoming work may be regulated by the prices charged. Experiences of librarians who run photographic departments should be published for the benefit of others.

7861 Équipement d'un atelier de microcopie [Equipment for a micro-filming studio]. Jean Porchez. *Bull. bib. Fr.*, **2** (10) October 1957, 705-711.

Some minimum requirements for a studio dealing with 35mm. microfilm and run by one qualified person are suggested. Three rooms would be needed, one for photographing, and two laboratories for developing and printing. Details of their size, ventilation, lighting and equipment are given, and a list of basic equipment is appended with current French prices.

7862 De bibliotheek en het geluid. [The library and sound]. H. Mulder. *Bibliotheekleven*, **42** (10) October, 1957, 277-281.

This useful survey about sounds which disturb reading and working in libraries, describes especially the ideal sound-situation in the reading rooms of libraries. The optimal situation is that of a non-disturbing continuous soft sound and not that of a deadly silence.

7863 Le scaffalature mobili (tipo Acrow, Snead ed Ingold) ed alcune osservazioni sul calcolo dello spazio nei magazzini [Mobile book-stacks of the Acrow, Snead and Ingold types, with some observations on the calculation of space in stacks]. Michelangelo Gallo. *Boll. dell' Istit. di Patologia del libro*, 15 (1-2) January-June 1956, 36-44. Illus., diags.

Two types of hand-operated movable stacks, viz., rolling stacks (Acrow) and hinged book-cases (Snead) and one type of power-operated movable stack (Ingold) are described, and their comparative economy in space, cost and problems, especially those of ventilation, are discussed. Brief mention is made of types of stack accommodation for periodicals and other material requiring special treatment. The storage of little-used material, and methods of calculating storage capacity, especially in relation to the use of metal adjustable shelving of standard length, and of shelving by book-size, are considered.

7864 Koppeling van bibliotheken met behulp van verreschrijvers [Linking libraries by teleprinter]. G. Schuurman Stekhoven. *Bibliotheekleven*, 43 (2) February 1958, 29-45.

The ever-increasing demand for exact information and the rapid growth of the trade literature make it necessary that the scientific libraries try to find new ways of co-operation. By utilizing teleprinters three large public libraries in the Netherlands have considerably increased their services to educational institutions, commerce and industry in the course of 1957. Special libraries which are also taken up in the telex network are taking advantage of this new bibliographical service. Considering the fact that a large distance between telexroom and library rather hampers effective functioning, it is advised, when planning new buildings or sites, that the situation of the library—telexroom should be taken into account. After the description of an international readable teleprinter code for libraries and information centres, already tested in actual practice, the author concludes his article by recommending the practical form of a telex message.

7865 I trasporti e le comunicazioni telefoniche nella organizzazione della biblioteca moderna [Transport and telephones: their place in modern library organization] Michelangelo Gallo. *Boll. dell' Istit. di Patologia del libro*, 15 (3-4) July-December 1956, 223-232. Diags.

The use of modern methods of transport and communication in libraries is frequently restricted by considerations of cost. In considering their installation, factors to be taken into account include the quantity and nature of the materials to be moved within the library, the relative positions of stacks and reading rooms, and the amount of use of the library generally. The problems must be considered in relation to the layout of the library and especially in relation to the counter at which requests for books are received and books given out; this must be so sited that it is convenient to catalogues, reading rooms, stacks and lifts or conveyor-belts. The decision as to the use of lifts or conveyor-belts (or both) will depend on conditions in the particular library, and before deciding, it is desirable to make a survey of the nature and extent of the potential use of the transport. To complete the chain from shelves to counter, trolleys of a standard size matched with the library shelving, and internal telephones are necessary: the latter must be sited with care so as to minimise distances traversed in answering them and in fetching books. A library making extensive use of mechanical and electrical aids will find it economic to employ its own staff of technicians for maintenance and repair work.

7866 Relazione sull' attività della Commissione Interministeriale per la lotta antitermitica [Account of the activities of the Interministerial Commission on the anti-termite campaign]. Guido Arcamone. *Boll. dell' Istit. di Patologia del libro*, **15** (1-2) January-June 1956, 63-69.

The measures being taken against termite infestation in Italian libraries, archives and museums include the replacement of wooden shelves and fittings by metal ones, disinfestation of books and documents already possessed and of new acquisitions, and an intensive programme of research. (Details are given in the articles on pp. 76-85, 124-133, 134-140, 143-151, 152-159).

LIBRARY MATERIALS : Audio-visual aids, maps, periodicals, serials

7867 Research in problems of resources, Robert B. Downs. *Lib. Trends*, **6** (2) October 1957, 147-159. References.

The term 'resources' is taken to mean essentially research materials. The subject is related to all aspects of library co-operation, and the writer, dealing with the situation in the USA, considers that further studies of it are needed. Among topics discussed are : the numbers of books produced, co-operative acquisition of books and other material, subject specialization schemes, bibliographical centres, union catalogues and lists, and regional storage centres. Methods of research are suggested.

7868 Sources of general information for the special librarian, C. A. Thurley. *Aslib. Proc.*, **10** (1) January 1958, 15-16.

Cheap or free publications of a general and useful nature are listed, together with the addresses from which they are obtainable.

7869 Grammofonpladeudlån. Erfaringer fra en studierejse [Gramophone record lending]. Helge Jensen. *Bibliotekaren*, **19** (5) 1957, 149-165.

In Denmark the lending of gramophone records has still not been recognized as a natural field of the public libraries' work. The author, who during the summer 1957 has paid a visit to 10 gramophone record libraries in England, has here summed up his experiences. He deals with the most fundamental problems such as wear and tear, replacements of damaged records, fines, withdrawal, the size of the collection, the costs, the premises, the selection of records, the qualification of the librarian, legal problems, etc. which ought to be considered before similar collections are established in Denmark.

7870 Gramophone records and their maintenance in libraries, I. K. Malhotra. *Ind. Lib.* **12** (2) September 1957, 69-72.

The importance of gramophone records as library materials is considered ; e.g. the value of recreational music and the possibilities of language teaching by gramophone. Before dealing with the technical problems of storage, etc., the author introduces a chart showing the types of materials to be dealt with and their relationships. He discusses the problems of classification and cataloguing ; after recalling the factors to be considered, as given by R. L. Collison, the author lists a dozen items of information likely to be needed to describe a record in its catalogue entry. The article ends with a hope that public libraries in India will before long be issuing gramophone records.

7871 *Una storia della musica italiana in dischi microsolco* [A history of Italian music on long-playing records] Cesare Valabrega. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1957, 83-85.

The Italian State Record Library is to issue over a period of 3 years 40 LP records to illustrate the history of Italian music from its origins to the 19th century. A full printed commentary will accompany the records.

7872 *Paperbounds in college libraries*, Arthur T. Hamlin. *A.L.A. Bull.*, 52 (1) January 1958, 29-33.

In recent years paperbounds have undergone a radical change in content, price and marketing procedures. Now they are generally accepted by libraries. In many cases the paperbound copy of a work is the only one available, the other editions being out of print, also to buy paperbounds is a more economical way of coping with the need to duplicate copies. It is felt that students and readers may be encouraged to obtain paperbound copies of works for themselves, and therefore through a wider use, not just loan of books, the growth of reading will spread. Some college libraries have even gone further and are establishing dormitory libraries of paperbounds, and setting up book stores to make them more available. Statements are included from librarians on their increased use of paperbounds.

7873 *The provision of periodical literature*, J. D. Pearson. (*In Technical problems - 1957* : Library Association, Reference and Special Libraries Section, Proc. Ann. Conf., 1957, 27-34 and discussion).

Advances arguments in support of three current requirements : (i) the provision of more union lists of periodicals in which both the subject coverage and the location are more restricted than is the case in the great union lists. This would lead to a more careful study of gaps in the representation of titles. A number of surveys have shown that there are a great many periodicals which are either not available anywhere, or, if available, are not for loan. (ii) There is need for more cataloguing of periodical literature leading eventually to a British National Bibliography of Periodical Literature. (iii) Provided the financial risks can be covered there is need for the production of more cumulative indexes to periodicals.

7874 *De tijdschriftencontrole in de stadsbibliotheek van Antwerpen* [Periodicals administration in the Antwerp City Library] R. Vrancx. *Bibliotheekgids*, 33 (5) September-October 1957, 89-95.

After a general description, special attention is given to the methods of claiming periodicals and the Kardex visible card index. The differences between a visible card index and the usual vertical file are discussed. The only weak point of Kardex is the difficulty of inserting new cards ; this has been eliminated in some other types of visible index.

7875 *Photograph collections*, Enid A. Evans. *N.Z. Libs.*, 20 (8) October 1957, 177-183.

The variety of forms (prints, film and plate negatives, and albums) present physical problems in storage, care and cataloguing. The value of contemporary photographs must not be forgotten, and it is suggested that while the local authority may be recording photographically the contemporary scene, organisations and individuals with particular interests should be encouraged both to build

up collections which it is hoped they will make available when occasion demands, and to prevent destruction of collections which might contain valuable material. The extent (approx. 20,000 negatives and 6,000 prints, mainly N.Z. but including 2,000 negatives of Melanesia) and coverage of the Auckland Museum collection are mentioned, together with the way its photographic material is preserved, arranged, and catalogued.

7876 A rare book is a rare book, Robert Vosper. *Univ. of Tennessee Library Lectures*, (9) March 1957. [20p.].

There is a notable change in attitude towards rare books. Formerly they were rarely seen in "working" libraries and were regarded by librarians as something precious but of little use. Today both librarians and rare book specialists recognise that rare books are increasingly a significant and integral part of the total library economy. They are useful in historical studies, even in the sciences; they aid analytic bibliography as an academic discipline; they illustrate the history of books and printing; and they contribute to a greater knowledge of our cultural heritage. Today a great many college and university libraries have rare book rooms. In 1954 the Association of College and Research Libraries set up a Rare Books Committee to provide a working centre, a public forum, and a possible training ground for librarians working with rare books. A number of public libraries have begun small collections of rare books which are being used for exhibition and popular education. The Folger Library has a travelling exhibit of some of its treasures relating to Shakespeare.

CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING, ABSTRACTING

7877 Research in cataloging and classification, Rudolph Gjelsness. *Lib. Trends*, 6 (2) October 1957, 171-186. References.

The development of the A.L.A. Catalogue Rules is traced and the conclusion drawn that a catalogue code needs periodical critical examination and revision. International agreement on catalogue rules is considered desirable. Pointing out the predominance of DC and LC in the USA, the writer advocates study of these and of other schemes. Studies of subject headings are described, and the practice in some U.S. libraries of continuously planning catalogue development. Research is mentioned into the special problems of serials, and the use of printed cards and co-operative cataloguing. Investigations into the organization of cataloguing and technical processes are described, while it is suggested that the history of cataloguing and cataloguing methods deserves attention.

7878 Proceedings of the 50th annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, 1957. Report of the Committee on cataloging and classification. *Law Lib. J.*, 50 (4) November 1957, 298-305.

During 1956-57 work continued on the compilation of a comprehensive list of subject headings typical of those used in a large law library. It was agreed that though the Library of Congress was engaged in the preparation of Class K, the Committee should continue with its own project of developing a law classification. Outlines are given of two suggested schemes, one hierarchical and traditional, the other, multi-dimensional. Work is to continue on developing the former.

7879 Aids for use in cataloging and classifying audio-visual materials.
Lib. resources, 1 (4) Fall 1957, 189-197.

A list of 81 special aids, mainly American but including a few from other countries, grouped under the headings: general; films; filmstrips; maps and atlases; music and phonorecords; and audio-visual manuals.

7880 Local cataloging for an engineering library, Johanna E. Tallman.
Lib. resources, 1 (4) Fall 1957, 149-154.

An account by the Librarian of the Engineering Library, California University, of variations in cataloguing, especially subject headings, made by this department from the practice of the main university library. The main catalogue department does the classification, descriptive cataloguing and preparation of cards and books, but the Engineering librarian decides on whatever added entries and cross references are wanted. There is a staff of one cataloguer and one typist-clerk, and the cataloguer works part-time at the circulation desk. Changes can thus be made in the Department without upsetting the whole programme of the main library. 60% of titles had LC cards and 40% were without in a sample survey. LC cards were considerably modified.

7881 Catalogación de publicaciones gubernamentales y otros entes colectivos [The cataloguing of government publications, and those of other corporate bodies] Ricardo J. Lois and J. Leonor Ruiz. *Dir. gen. Bol.*, 6 (41) January-March 1957, 7-8. Bibliog.

Observation of the difficulties experienced by readers in locating publications of corporate bodies in author catalogues caused the authors to make a study of various codes of rules, in order to decide on simple and appropriate forms of heading in accordance with common usage. They recommend that all such publications should be entered under the name of the issuing body, in the vernacular, followed by the geographical name in the form normally used in the country in which the library is situated, e.g. (for Spanish libraries) Ministère de l'Agriculture, Francia.

7882 Korporativt forfatterskab isaer med henblik på katalogisering af tidsskrifter [Corporate entries with special regard to periodicals] Fritze Smith. *Nord. Tid.*, 44 (4) 1957, 123-129.

Corporate entry versus title entry in cataloguing serials has been much discussed. Where corporate entry is used, it is necessary clearly to define the sort of titles that are to be catalogued under corporate author heading, and to confine the use of corporate authorship to the following categories: titles consisting of the name of the corporate body plus a mere designation of the outer form, e.g. journal, proceedings; titles in which, as in English, the corporate name is the beginning adjective. Since the work of cataloguing is complicated, it is better to catalogue all periodicals by title as seen in the *World list of scientific periodicals* and the *Verzeichnis ausländischer Zeitschriften in schweizerischen Bibliotheken*, 4th ed.

7883 Reader's Interest—Related Subject classification of books, Marian Kellogg. *Top of the News*, 14 (2) December 1957, 14-19.

To overcome the complex nature of a bibliographical classification system, the Detroit Public Library developed the Reader's Interest classification. A similar idea has been introduced in Jackson Junior High School Library. The *Reader's Interest* arrangement is applied to the more popular types of books including fiction, science, hobbies and sports. The books carry their DC numbers but at the top of the spine are letters to indicate the group to which

they belong, e.g. Ad Adventure, E. Easy fiction, T1 Early teens. *Related subjects* are arranged by a simplified DC scheme in three broad groups : Understanding ourselves and others (includes fiction, 100, 200, parts of 300 and 600) ; International understanding through books (fiction, parts of 300, 500, 400 and 900) ; The world's work and its workers (vocations, arranged alphabetically, together with biographies and fiction relating to a vocation ; 700s plus biographies ; 800s). Pamphlets and articles are filed alongside the books. Other AV aids are classified in the same way. Practice has shown that children are attracted by the new grouping and can easily find materials for themselves on related subjects because fiction, biography, legends, and travel connected with a subject are close together. The school librarian finds it easier to teach the use of books, Dewey numbers being rarely mentioned.

7884 Depth classification (26) Disease in agriculture, D. B. Krishna Rao. *Annals of Lib. Sci.*, 4 (2) June 1957, 54-57.

Studies "disease" as a manifestation of the fundamental category "energy" in the CC. Recommends schedule of [2P1], [2E], and [3E] in relation to 4 Disease.

7885 The classification of law books, Elizabeth V. Benyon. *Law Lib. J.*, 50 (5) December 1957, 542-567.

There is a need in law libraries for a not too detailed and a logical subject classification which employs a clear and concise notation. Subject analysis of books and the application of call numbers are costly but well justified by the greater efficiency they make possible in service. Although many schemes have been developed, none contains all the desirable elements. The problem is now being separately attacked by the Library of Congress and the AALL. The former will develop an excellent detailed scheme for books relating to law as a discipline set within a classification of other disciplines. The latter will develop one for law books sufficiently detailed for law libraries, providing also for the necessary non-legal materials which must be integrated in the collection. An appendix gives the outlines of seven law classification schemes, including LC tentative Class K.

7886 Indexing and classification, E. J. Coates. (*In Technical problems - 1957: Library Association, Reference and Special Libraries Section, Proc. Ann. Conf. 1957, 13-22 and discussion*).

A knowledge of classification is invaluable in reference work when the enquiry demands the collecting of information on a subject. From the initial search at the specific subject, the librarian will think in four directions : (i) upwards to works which are wider or more general in their coverage ; (ii) downwards to more minute subjects where introductory chapters may include notes on the subject of the enquiry ; (iii) sideways to adjacent subjects in the classification scheme ; (iv) consultation of the relative index to the classification in order to discover other aspects of the subject which may be scattered throughout the scheme. The idea of facet analysis of composite books permits the mechanical process of chain-indexing leading to the construction of an index which will truly reveal all the relationships of subjects contained in the books in a library. Such an index makes the classified catalogue superior to any alphabetic subject catalogue with a tangle of references. Because subject relationships are continually changing there is need for a new classification incorporating facet analysis but equipped with a short notation. The number of changes is not so great that a library could not relocate subjects as a regular task rather than adhere to the rigidity and long symbols of DC or UDC. (See also LSA 4125).

7887 Aktuelle Probleme des alphabetischen Katalogs [Practical problems of the dictionary catalogue] Ludwig Sickmann. *Z.f.Bib. u Bib.*, 4 (4) 1957, 246-261. Bibliog.

In August 1956 a draft set of rules for the mechanical order of headings in dictionary catalogues was published by the Catalogue Committee of the Union of Libraries in North Rhine-Westphalia. Here the author considers these rules, compares them with existing codes, and discusses with examples problems arising from the choice of either the "letter-by letter" method or the "word for word (nothing before something)" method of filing entries.

7888 Schlagwortindex und Schlagwortkatalog [Subject index and dictionary catalogue] Rolf Kluth. *Z.f.Bib. u Bib.*, 4 (3) 1957, 169-176. Bibliog.

The factors involved in the construction of a subject index to a classified catalogue are examined against the principles of the dictionary catalogue. Numerous examples are quoted to demonstrate how the two catalogues differ, how terms are chosen, and how references are used. The dependency of the subject index on the manner in which the classified catalogue is arranged is stressed, and a number of problems common to both types of catalogue are also considered.

7889 Schlagwortgebung und DK-Zahl : Ein Diskussionsbeitrag [Catchword formulation and the UDC digit : a contribution towards a discussion] Eberhard Offermann. *DFW*, 4 (6) December 1957, 139-143. Bibliog.

For ease of approach and subject unity some users may prefer an alphabetical subject arrangement. A mere translation of the classificatory digit is insufficient and, though synonyms and uncertain terminology present difficulties, the American lists of subject headings point a way. The UDC index is here of only limited utility but the schedules could form the basis of a standard syndetic catchword list.

7890 Weitere Gedanken zur Schlagwortgebung in der Dokumentation [Further thoughts towards catchword formulation in documentation] Josef Koblit. *DFW*, 4 (6) December 1957, 143-150. Bibliog.

(See LSA 7046). The catchword, as key to the classified file, requires co-extension with the assigned classmark. It may be narrower, and therefore more precise, whenever the classification is not detailed enough and the indexing of each classificatory component reinforces the two-dimensional powers of the UDC. Classifying and catchword formulation are thus a single process.

DOCUMENTATION : General

7891 Research and developments in documentation, Jesse H. Shera. *Lib. Trends*, 6 (2) October 1957, 187-206. Tables, references.

A survey of work in the field, including a comparison of the subjects of articles in *American Documentation* and the *Journal of Documentation* to show the differences between the British and American approaches, and an analysis of 76 research projects in progress, mainly in the USA, on 1st April 1957. The depth and volume of research is considered inadequate : the contribution to be made to documentation by related fields has not been explored, and fundamental research has been neglected. The work of various U.S. bodies, including the Council on

Documentation Research, formed in 1956, is described, and sources of financial support, of which the most important is the Council of Library Resources, Inc., listed. Recent Russian documentation research is noted.

7892 Research in documentation, B. C. Vickery. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **60** (2) February 1958, 41-45. References.

There is need to rationalize documentation so that specialists may be served as efficiently and as economically as possible. Research must ascertain what documents and services each kind of specialist requires, and the form of the document and nature of the service. Research in progress has been recorded by the National Science Foundation : four main fields of work are covered : (i) studies of methods and systems for the analysis, ordered arrangement and encoding of subject matter ; (ii) machines for retrieval ; (iii) the information needs of specialists ; and (iv) research into mechanical translation. Until a well-balanced research programme in documentation can be set up in Britain, there is much to be said for collective research in this field.

7893 Documentation : complete cycle of information service, Ralph R. Shaw. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **18** (6) November 1957, 452-454. Diagr.

Documentation is intensive library work in which identification, conversion, synthesis and dissemination are added to the recording and recall processes of general library work. The documentalist must be familiar with indexing services, mechanical storage and handling devices and methods of reproduction. The basic core of information he needs must include : nature and scope of the subject field ; users to be served ; sources ; tools for location of copies of materials ; how to evaluate and select ; tools for conversion into usable form ; and the development and operation of an information system.

7894 The future of reference in American society, Louis Shores. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, **32** (4) December 1957, 286-288.

In a world of war and threatened war, of a conflict of ideals, ideologies and brain washings, reference may be redefined as "the process of free inquiry necessary to education and research". Reference method in the next few years will succumb to automation. A request for a picture of a Russian woman, washing her clothes in the Volga, will be met by pushing a series of buttons on a robot and up pops a 35mm. positive with all the requirements. Any page of text, map or picture can be transmitted electronically hundreds of miles away. But technology's limitations will be rediscovered and higher I.Q.'s will be necessary to direct the automation. The age of science will give away to a neo-humanistic era and future reference method may enlist telepathy, precognition and psychokinesis and will rely more on extrasensory talents within the librarian than on sensory equipment without.

7895 Scientific literature use : a survey, Harry Bach. *Spec. Libs.*, **48** (10) December 1957, 466.

A brief summary of the information gathering methods of scientists studied and recorded in the reports by J. D. Bernal (1948), D. J. Urquhart (1948) and Saul Herner (1954). Pure scientists prefer to do their own searching, make relatively greater use of books and periodicals, but make little use of report literature. Applied scientists depend mainly on reports and prefer to have their searches documented for them. 70% of scientists consult journals less than five years old. References cited in the literature are the most important indirect sources of in-

formation. Half the abstracts references are obtained during the first year since publication of the original literature. Catalogues, reviews and publishers' announcements are little used but reading lists, bibliographies and translations are much valued. Libraries are by far the most important sources of information though only 11% of the group studied by Herner did their reading in libraries.

7896 The supply of information to the scientist : some problems of the present day, J. D. Bernal. *J. of Doc.*, **13** (4) December 1957, 195-208.

(See LSA 6755). Comments on the study areas for the International Conference on Scientific Information in Washington, 1958. Research methods are too slow ; the research scientist tends to rely on personal contacts and correspondence. Practical scientists in industry need a prompt reference service. Teachers and those writing reports and textbooks need the most comprehensive view of the literature. We need to know the proportions of these three types of users. Scientists do not always know what information they want nor whether it exists. Too much is offered and this leads to mere sampling. The irrelevant, obsolete and unreliable need to be eliminated in order that searching is confined to the past few years. Abstracts, indexes, and reports may come to be considered as the raw material for scientific knowledge. Will scientists be content to use them to get an idea, a fact, a number, and rarely wish to see the original ? If so, all those concerned with their production should see that they are produced in adequate numbers and are of the highest quality. Even these services are already too numerous and rationalization is required. It is open to doubt whether mechanical retrieval systems will ever be more effective or cheaper than personal contact through travel and congresses and knowing who knows and what they know.

7897 Some legal aspects of information work, V. Biske. *Aslib. Proc.*, **10** (1) February 1958, 25-37.

Although the employer may be held responsible for any wrongful act or giving of wrong information, the employee may be made to reimburse him for the damage. The law of slander and libel in the dictation of letters, the position of trade secrets, patents, the responsibility for books loaned to another library, and the law of copyright are considered, the last in some detail. The Fair Copying Declaration has been implemented but not entirely superseded by the Copyright Act of 1956, with regard to the photocopying of articles. Finally, there is a survey of books published about the law, and giving the law itself.

7898 The work of the League of Nations for documentation, F. S. Northedge. *J. of Doc.*, **13** (3) September 1957, 117-131.

A committee of the League of Nations was set up in 1921 and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation formed in 1924. It came under closer League control in 1930, continued until 1946 when it was dissolved, having paved the way for Unesco. It worked under difficulties. As a pioneer it made painful trials and errors ; there was widespread indifference to the work attempted ; it lacked finance ; it was taken on sufferance by the member states of the League ; it had to establish trust and this was only bearing fruit by 1939. Possibly the greatest error was in trying to establish an international organisation before work at national level was fully in being. The aims and achievements in documentation are described in four areas : (i) international co-ordination of bibliography ; (ii) standardisation of forms of printing and publishing learned works ; (iii) improvement of libraries ; (iv) enhancement of protection of legal rights of authors and translators.

7899 Unesco promotes use of microfilm as tool for scientific records and spread of knowledge. *Unesco features*, (54) 1958, 3p.

In Unesco-aided documentation centres microfilm copies of scientific and technical papers are made for distribution on request. Brief notes are given on the projects undertaken at New Delhi, at INSDOC centre since 1952, Mexico City since 1954, Cairo, 1954, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Karachi at the PANSDOC centre, Paraguay 1956, Panama City 1957, El Salvador 1958.

7900 Problèmes de la documentation soviétique en France [Russian documentation in France]. *Bull. bib. Fr.*, 2 (10) October 1957, 712-731.

An international enquiry was organised into Soviet scientific documentation in the West by the European Productivity Agency. In Russia documentation is a State matter and very well organised. Provision in the fields of general current, general retrospective, and specialist bibliography, periodicals, theses, patents, standards, and abstracting agencies are described. Outside Russia, the first difficulty is one of language, but it is also very difficult to obtain literature from Russia by either purchase or exchange. The existing documentation services in Russian scientific literature in both Europe and the USA are examined, and a co-operative European pool of documentation suggested.

7901 Dokumentation hinter dem eiseren Vorhang [Documentation behind the Iron Curtain] Ferenc Székely. *Tid. f. Dok.*, 13 (6) 1957, 61-66. (In German).

A description of the organisation and work of the Hungarian Research Institute of Telecommunications together with information on technical documentation in other countries supplementing official surveys.

7902 5 Jahre Dokumentationsstelle "Technologie der Brennstoffe" [Documentation centre "Fuel technology" 5 years old] Elisabeth Täschner *DFW*, 4 (6) December 1957, 153-154.

The centre is attached to the Academy of Mines which also edits the monthly documentation bulletin. About 140 journals are surveyed and patents account for 20% of its content. Bibliographies are compiled on request and the catalogue now holds 10,000 entries.

7903 Pétrole et documentation [Oil and documentation] Magdeleine Moureau. *Bull. bib. Fr.*, 2 (11) November 1957, 795-804.

France was the first European country to have an oil refining industry, and since the discovery in 1936 of oil in France itself the industry has developed rapidly. With it have grown up allied organisations, each providing documentation centres, e.g. the Institut français du pétrole (1944) with its two libraries, its abstracts and monthly review. Similar organisations are described. A few general reference works are recommended and are followed by a detailed bibliography arranged under subject headings.

7904 The literature of transport history, H. J. Dyos. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 59 (12) December 1957, 388-392.

Transport history is closely connected with the general history of society, and its literature goes to prove this. Original printed material covers govern-

ment publications, printed reports and accounts of separate transport undertakings, and printed ephemera (e.g., timetables and guide-books). Examples of printed books, pamphlets and periodicals are also cited. Libraries with considerable collections on transport history include the British Library of Political and Economic Science, the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature, the Port of London Authority, the Royal Aeronautical Society, the Institute of Transport and the British Transport Commission's Historical Records Repository.

DOCUMENTATION : Mechanical aids

7905 Systems for information retrieval, L. J. Anthony. *J. of Doc.*, **13** (4) December 1957, 209-221.

Notes and data relating to a selection of the papers given at the Symposium on Systems for Information Retrieval, Cleveland, April 1957. The systems are divided into three types. (i) Manually operated, found satisfactory for up to 10,000 documents. (ii) Machine-operated systems reveal that 80-90% of time is absorbed in setting up the index while the enquiry rate of from 50 to 500 a year is low. These systems are mainly concerned with producing data and are unsuitable for information work. (iii) Computer systems are still experimental, very expensive and only likely to be used in large national documentation centres. The author comments that comparisons in the USA are usually made with the alphabetical subject catalogue which is far from satisfactory for an exhaustive search. The machine systems show no advantage over a classified index, working with narrower subject areas in the charge of experienced information officers. (See also LSA 7614).

7906 Partial library automation with the Flexowriter automatic writing machine, George R. Luckett. *Lib. resources*, **1** (4) Fall 1957, 207-210.

The Flexowriter is an electric typewriter with the addition of a device for punching code symbols on a tape as it is being operated. The tape can be fed into the machine to produce later identical copies at the rate of 100 words per minute. The initial cost of the Flexowriter is less than 2 years' salary for a young typist, and it can cut the time spent on the manual duplication of cards by 60%. Its application to other cataloguing operations is discussed.

7907 Auswertung von Patentschriften durch Mikrokarten [The exploitation of patent literature by the use of microcards] Otto Frank. *DFW*, **6** (5-6) February-March 1958, 89-94. Tables, bibliog.

The article particularly deals with microcard processing and advocates the use of microcards in conjunction with punching.

7908 Tactics and terminology in information retrieval : a summary of recent work, John Henry Merryman. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **19** (1) January 1958, 33-37.

A satire on the varieties of conversational patterns used by information retrievalists who may be recognised as ectolinguistics (adapt jargon from other fields ; favour polysyllabic construction) ; endolinguistics (invent jargon and work it hard) ; mesolinguistics (impatient with jargon and wish people would use plain words and say what they mean.)

ARCHIVES

7909 Archives of Newfoundland, Harvey Mitchell. *Amer. Arch.*, **21** (1) January 1958, 43-53.

It was not until 1749 that the relative stability of the settlement permitted the keeping of records in Newfoundland. Permanent settlement in the 1820's, representative government in 1832 and responsible government in 1855 gave rise to more records. In 1955 the Memorial University of Newfoundland, assisted by the Carnegie Corporation, devised means for their preservation. The chief objective was to acquire materials for historical research. There already existed some transcripts from the British Public Record Office. Microfilming now takes the place of transcripts and several series have already been acquired from Great Britain, France and USA. Many of the public records in Newfoundland were destroyed by fire in 1892. Of the surviving records those up to 1903 have been transferred to the Archives, the bulk of them arising from Government House and the Department of Provincial Affairs (formerly the Colonial Secretary's Office). These date from 1749, splitting into two groups in 1828. Other government departments are to be approached to transfer their records and a search for local records in the outposts is to be made. Private records, particularly of businesses, have been acquired in the original and on microfilm. Archive legislation is under consideration.

7910 Il terzo congresso internazionale degli archivi in Firenze [Third international congress of archives in Florence (September 1956)] *Archivi*, **24** (1) 1957, 74-80.

The three official reports : (i) Archives new equipments, (ii) Archives discarded documents, (iii) Private archives, will be published in the congress proceedings as well as the discussions upon them. It was learned that the Italian central archives will be moved to the EUR in Rome. Delegates were asked to report any document concerning Cavour to the special Commission, which is charged with the publication of his correspondence for the year 1961, date of his centenary. Latin America and European eastern countries were also represented in the congress.

7911 Tardy scholars among the archivists, Lester J. Cappon. *Amer. Arch.*, **21** (1) January 1958, 3-16.

Archivists in America had their origins in and strong connections with historical scholarship. They are scholars not only because of this but also because of the function they perform and the process they supervise. A comparison of the output of publications by archivists between 1899 and 1936 and in the last 20 years reveals that the problems of post-war record control was one of the factors leading to a decline in output. The National Archives programme of textual editing and publishing fell short, and, in the field of State Archives, surprisingly little has been done to provide printed information on the records, much less to reveal their content in any detail. The tardy scholars must match the best of the profession.

7912 Antiquarianism and documents in the age of literary history, George H. Callcott. *Amer. Arch.*, **21** (1) January 1958, 17-29.

Between 1800 and 1860 in the USA there was a great avidity for historical information, catered for by popular magazines, by documentary collections, by

historical journals and societies. In 1800 the LC was established ; ten years later the first archives act was passed ; the Government undertook publication of historical documents. The antiquary and the historian worked in distinct fields and while the collections of the one and the narratives of the other were both popular, authors who attempted a fusion of the two were not well received. Patriotism and a spirit of service motivated many antiquarians. Three attitudes combined to produce the public interest : the spirit of inquiry and catholic interest stemming from the 18th century, and ever-growing demand for scientific history with its emphasis on specific proven detail, and a romantic spirit combining a love of the grand with a love of the specific.

7913 Trends of organization in State archives, Mary Givens Bryan. *Amer. Arch.*, **21** (1) January 1958, 31-42.

The Chairman of the State Records Committee of the Society of American Archivists gives a brief résumé of the work of the committee and a review of important developments in some State Archives, with a chart showing the number of employees, the budget figure and the organizational set-up of the various State archives in 1957.

7914 The [Illinois] State Records Act. *Illinois Libs.*, **39** (8) October 1957, 271-275.

Printed in full, this is "An Act, relating to State records, providing for a State Archives division of the office of Secretary of State, creating the State Records Commission and defining its powers and duties, providing for a continuing records and paperwork management program, and repealing an Act therein named".

7915 Writings on archives, current records, and historical manuscripts, June 1956-May 1957 : Part I, Lester W. Smith. *Amer. Arch.*, **21** (1) January 1958, 76-94.

The fifteenth annual bibliography, which is now divided into two parts. Part 1 deals with titles published in the United States.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

7916 Bibliographie et rédaction de catalogues [Bibliography and the editing of catalogues] Irène Vildé. *Assn. Bib. Fr. Bull.*, (24) November 1957, 159-165.

(See LSA 7377). Examines the terminology of bibliography and suggests more precise terms for the two distinct types of bibliography.

7917 The Caxton *Legenda* at St. Mary's, Warwick, Paul Morgan and G. D. Painter. *Library*, 5th Ser., **12** (4) December 1957, 225-239. Plate.

An account of the library of St. Mary's Church, Warwick, which was founded in the 15th century, and of the discovery there of a copy of the *Sarum Legenda*, printed by Guillaume Maynyal of Paris for Caxton in 1488, containing 351 leaves out of a total of 372. The work was previously known only from a few leaves. There follows a bibliographical description of the *Legenda*, and account of the relations between Caxton and Maynyal and the probable nature of and reasons for their collaboration in connection with this book, a critique of the text, a description of the condition of the book and a discussion of its provenance.

7918 Charter trouble, Cyprian Blagden. *Book Collector*, 6 (4) Winter 1957, 369-377.

The Stationers' Company recently celebrated the 400th anniversary of the Grant of a Royal Charter. This article is a brief enquiry into the charter troubles in which the company were involved in the second half of the 17th century. The original charter of 1557 was lost and re-issued, but it was later surrendered under pressure from Charles II, as were the charters of the other city companies. Because of the importance of the Stationers' company theirs was one of the first charters to be regranted. Contains some interesting information of the company's affairs and its members at that time.

7919 Miniatura bizantina ed italogreca in alcuni codici della Badia di Grottaferrata [Byzantine and Italo-Greek miniature in some codices of the abbey in Grottaferrata]. Maurizio Bonicatti. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 25 (2-3) March-June 1957, 107-122. Illus. Bibliog.

Literature about this subject is scarce. Existing studies on Greek and Italo-Greek codices, moreover, rarely touch on miniature. The catalogue of the illuminated codices of Grottaferrata, which M. Bonicatti is compiling, will examine every element in each codex, both philological and decorative. They all belong to the period between the Comnenuses and the Palaeologues. Some codices are described.

7920 Un impreso riojana de Arnao Guillén de Brocar, desconocido [An unknown Riojan imprint of Arnao Guillén de Brocar] José López de Toro. *Dir. gen. Bol.*, 6 (41) January-March 1957, 4-6. Facsim.

A hitherto unknown example from the press of Arnao Guillén de Brocar, printed in Logroño, has been found in a composite volume in the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid. It is an edition of the *Falconie probe*, undated, but probably to be ascribed to the first decade of the 16th century.

7921 Attività del Laboratorio di restauro della Biblioteca Nazionale di Torino. [Work of the restoration laboratory of the Biblioteca Nazionale, Turin] F. Caudana. *Boll. dell'Istit. di Patologia del libro*, 16 (1-2) January-June 1957, 35-37.

The laboratory was founded in 1904. Recent work has included restoration of paper and parchment mss. and illuminated mss. damaged by fire, and considerable success has been achieved.

7922 Stabilità e durabilità dei procedimenti di restauro. [Permanence and durability of various restoration methods] M. J. Barrow. *Boll. dell'Istit. di Patologia del libro*, 16 (1-2) January-June 1957, 8-14.

Methods of restoration and preservation of books and similar materials, by covering the leaf in silk, tissue, acetylocellulose and adhesive membrane have been evolved, but all have disadvantages and are unsatisfactory for permanent preservation because they fail to arrest the process of deterioration in the original material of the book, and do not sufficiently increase its resistance to tearing or folding. A method of de-acidification of the paper, to remove the agents of deterioration, followed by the sandwiching of the leaf in membrane and tissue, evolved by the author, and claimed to eliminate the disadvantages of other methods, is described; and reference is made to possible future developments in the field. (See also article on p. 15-20).

7923 Il restauro della legatura. [Restoration of bindings] Rolando Gozzi. *Boll. dell'Istit. di Patologia del libro*, **16** (1-2) January-June 1957, 21-25.

In the past bindings were often very badly restored, old bindings being defaced or removed. More recently great care has been devoted to developing techniques of restoring old bindings to their original state. Some such methods, especially as applied to monastic and 15th-century bindings, are described, particular stress being laid on the exact reproduction of the original details, wherever possible by the use of the original methods of binding.

7924 Smacchiamento dei manoscritti e rivelazione delle scritture. [The cleaning of manuscripts and restoration of the text] Gustavo Bonaventura. *Boll. dell'Istit. di Patologia del libro* **16** (1-2) January-June 1957, 26-34.

The types of ink used throughout the centuries have been of various composition and lasting qualities. The particular constituents of ink causing deterioration can be identified, and methods, physical and chemical, of doing so, and of restoring and stabilising the colour of the ink, are described.

7925 Microfotografia scientifica e possibilità di restauro del testo nella fotografia [Scientific microphotography and the possibility of restoring the text by means of photography] Stelio Bassi. *Boll. dell'Istit. di Patologia del libro*, **16** (1-2) January-June 1957, 38-43.

Photography can be used not merely to reproduce a text, but also to render legible text not otherwise readable. This can be done in some cases by ordinary photography, which improves contrast, but even more remarkable results can be obtained by the use of ultra-violet light, X-rays and infra-red light, and microphotography can be used in conjunction with these methods. Faded, stained or damaged texts, and those with cancellations, erasures, and substitutions can be rendered legible; and microphotography can render the results accessible cheaply, particularly in the case of colour microphotography, where reproduction in print might be either impossible or very expensive.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : General services and national bibliographies

7926 Los servicios bibliograficos en Colombia [Bibliographical services in Colombia] Rubén Pérez Ortiz. *Bol. Asoc. Colombiana de Bibliotecarios*, **1** (2) April-June 1957, 9-13; **1** (3) July-September 1957, 21-23; **1** (4) October-December 1957, 4-7.

As a result of the Unesco Conference on Bibliographical Services in 1950, a Colombian Bibliographical Group was formed in November 1953 at the Instituto Caro y Cuervo. In September 1955 a Joint Project by Unesco and the Department of Bibliography in the Institute was begun. Details are given of the proposals of the committee, and of the meetings of over 100 librarians to discuss bibliographical matters. A number of special libraries have undertaken to record their acquisitions and a start has been made to produce a record of current Colombian bibliography.

7927 British National Bibliography, A. J. Wells. *Annals of Lib. Sci.*, **4** (3) September 1957, 73-89.

Traces the development of the BNB from its planning stage, the modifications

made, and the introduction of new features. Describes the application of Indian techniques like facet analysis, chain procedure, in the compilation of BNB. Uses "verbal extension" to DC to represent a subject co-extensively. Resolves some of the difficulties in applying chain procedure for deriving subject headings from DC due to structural defects of DC. Indicates use of non-hierarchical notation for the classification used in the British Catalogue of Music. Describes the organisation, design of a suitable equipment for quick and cheap copying and the mechanization of sales of the Central Catalogue Service. Considers the possibility of introducing pre-natal cataloguing. Also gives details of staff, duties, and the weekly time-table of the flow of work for the BNB.

7928 Indian National Bibliography, S. R. Ranganathan. *Annals of Lib. Sci.*, 4 (3) September 1957, 65-72.

Suggests an organisational set-up for the Indian National Bibliography. Recommends that each instalment of the Bibliography should consist of independent, but co-ordinated volumes of fascicules for each of the languages in which books and periodicals are published in the country. The language sections would be produced by the appropriate States and be co-ordinated by the National Central Library. Examines the impracticability of multi-lingual bibliography in a single sequence in relation to marketing, classification, cataloguing, time factor, etc. Stresses the need for following an appropriate catalogue code and a versatile analytico-synthetic classification scheme. Suggests the bringing out of another experimental fascicule of the Bibliography arranging the entries by CC numbers to make an objective comparative study of the helpfulness of the arrangement of the entries.

7929 The National Union Catalog in the next decade—some unsolved problems, George A. Schwegmann, Jr. *Lib. resources*, 1 (4) Fall 1957, 159-165. References.

The National union catalog and its regional counterparts are on cards. LC published all the material after 1956 in book form, but the main catalogue, which *The National Union Catalog, an author list* supplements, is still on cards. Much editing would be needed before the 13m. entries could be published. Cards for books not in Roman alphabets are kept in a separate file, and these could be the basis of other union catalogues, e.g. Cyrillic national union catalogue. An inclusive national union catalogue of serials on cards could be developed. Non-book materials could also be added—phonorecords, microcards, etc. The *Library of Congress Subject catalog* (1950-) could be the basis of wider control by subject.

7930 "Subject guide to books in print", Daniel Melcher. *Lib. J.*, 83 (2) January 15, 1958, 137-140. Illus.

Published by R. R. Bowker Co., New York, 1957, 1424 p. at \$17.50, this is a companion to *Books in print*. It contains 91,000 titles under 22,000 LC subject headings and 28,000 cross references. The work is an index to what is available or what will be published up to six months ahead of publishers' catalogues. The 'How to use' notes point out that fiction (adult and juvenile), poetry, drama, and Bibles are omitted with certain exceptions. A master entry on cards is typed (on bookface IBM typewriters), proofed, alphabetized, shingled (laid out overlapping) and photographically converted into offset printing plates.

7931 Bibliographische Quellen für technische und wissenschaftliche Literatur in den Vereinigten Staaten und Kanada [Bibliographical sources for technical and scientific literature in the USA and Canada] Robert S. Taylor. *Nach f. Dok.*, 8 (4) December 1957, 187-191.

A list of annotated references to books and periodical articles under the following headings : (i) Guides to special fields of scientific and technical literature (5 items) ; (ii) Dissertations and theses (7 items) ; (iii) Official publications (22 items) ; (iv) Bibliographies of periodicals (7 items) ; (v) Periodicals with book reviews (27 items) ; (vi) General sources for books, reports, bulletins, and periodicals in the scientific and technical fields (20 items).

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : Subject

7932 Biology in the field, H. N. Southern. *Brit. Bk. News*, (209), January 1958, 1-5 ; (210) February 1958, 75-79 ; (211) March 1958, 147-151.

I. *Evolution in action*. Within the last fifty years there has been an increased interest in the study of evolution as it is taking place around us, and a new co-operation between the amateur naturalist and professional biologist. II. *Behaviour*. The two main schools in the study of animal behaviour in the laboratory have been the mechanistic and the psychological. Field study has been represented by the naturalists' approach, and the work of the ethologists has combined field study and laboratory experimentation. III. *Ecology*. The study of plant ecology dates from the first decade of this century, while animal ecology as a general subject came into being with Elton's *Animal ecology* in 1927. Community studies have been carried out by both botanists and zoologists ; population mainly by the latter. Applications of ecological principles have been made to human problems, such as disease, and to agriculture and fisheries, and increasing attention is being paid to nature conservation. The main British works in all these fields are cited and commented upon.

7933 A bibliography of East European music periodicals (II), James B. Coover. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1957, 97-102.

(See LSA 6822). A bibliography of 105 music periodicals published in Czechoslovakia.

7934 Polar research in government libraries, Marie Tremaine. *Spec. Libs.*, 48 (10) December 1957, 460-462.

Britain, Russia, Norway, France, Denmark and North America have established polar research institutes. The Russian one has a library of 88,000 volumes ; the British institute has developed its own classification scheme. The North American was founded in 1945 and has some 2,500 members. To aid research workers bibliographies provide the best approach to special collections. *Antarctic Bibliography* lists 5,500 titles retrospectively from 1950. *Polar Bibliography* lists 2,000 items with abstracts and covers report literature. *SIPRE Bibliography* (Snow Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment) lists 20,000 items from world literature. *Arctic Bibliography* is the most comprehensive and overlaps the others a little. To the end of 1955, 43,464 publications had been listed. There is now need for bibliographies of antarctic literature since 1950 and of polar cartography.

7935 Earth satellites, guided missiles, rockets, and space flight : a bibliography of books and periodical articles, Mildred Benton. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 32 (6) February 1958, 412-419.

This annotated list of 89 books and 22 articles is arranged by age and type categories so that either casual or serious reader, child, high school student, or more mature person may find something of interest within the general subject field of space flight. Science fiction and highly technical articles are excluded.

THE ART OF THE BOOK : Paper, typography, binding, illustration

7936 The Eighth annual exhibit of Chicago and Midwestern book-making, Edwin Snyder. *Illinois Libs.*, 39 (8) October 1957, 276-281. Photos.

The purpose of this exhibition is "to exhibit Chicago—Midwestern Book Publishing and Production to the general public ; to evaluate the books exhibited against a set of standards for good bookmaking". These standards are described as : (i) design intention, conveying the character of the book visually ; (ii) readability and attractiveness of the type page ; (iii) illustrations as a reflection of content ; (iv) production materials and methods ; (v) printing impression and register ; (vi) binding workmanship and materials. The books were grouped into categories (trade, text, subscription and reference, sponsored books), the five judges, authorities in their particular fields taking into account the intended market for the book, its selling price, and any unusual methods or materials employed that influenced the appearance and quality of the book. The 222 books judged represented the efforts of 72 publishers ; 64 books by 35 publishers received top scores qualifying as Top Honour Books and winning a place in the exhibition. The article concludes with a discussion on some of the exhibited items.

7937 Blake's illuminated books, Geoffrey Keynes. *Books*, (314) December 1957, 231-233. Bibliog.

A brief review of Blake's illuminated books, with an account of the work of the William Blake Trust, founded in 1949 with the object of making a worthy reproduction of the unique coloured *Jerusalem*. Work of reproduction was entrusted to the Trianon Press (of Clairvaux, France) ; the making of facsimiles was carried out in Paris where a process of colouring collotype prints by hand through stencils had been perfected. The facsimile of *Jerusalem* was published in 1931 at 33 guineas. Since then the Trust has commissioned further reproductions by the same press of choice originals loaned by collectors : *Songs of Innocence* (pub. 1954 at 6½ gns.), and *Songs of Innocence and Experience* (pub. 1955 at 24 gns.). *The Book of Urizen* has just been completed. For technical reasons reproduction is confined to books painted only in water-colours.

7938 Eighteenth century English illustrators : Henry Fuseli, R.A., H. A. Hammelmann. *Book Collector*, 6 (4) Winter 1957, 350-360. Illus.

Discusses the career and abilities of the Swiss born artist, Henry Fuseli (1740-1825) who became Professor of Painting and Keeper of the Royal Academy in London. The article estimates his merits, in particular his book illustrations especially those to Shakespeare and Milton, and finishes with a handlist of books that have illustrations by Henry Fuseli.

7939 Contemporary collectors XV: a collection of illuminated manuscripts, William S. Glazier. *Book Collector*, 6 (4) Winter 1957, 361-368. Illus.

The author, a collector of illuminated mss. gives in detail his experiences and intentions as first a collector of books for their typography, and later of illuminated mss. These mss. are of Western Europe, and are collected both geographically and chronologically with the hope that eventually the collection may be representative of the history of manuscript books.

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, READERS

7940 Les lacunes de l'édition scientifique française (fin) [Gaps in French scientific publishing] *Bull. bib. Fr.*, 2 (12) December 1957, 865-877.

(See LSA 7404, 7659). Advances suggestions for improving the present position with continued and increased state aid.

7941 Early Victorian annuals, Alan Walbank. *Books*, (314) December 1957, 241-244.

The *Forget-Me-Not*, the first of many popular annuals, appeared in 1823. The earlier annuals were collections of insipidities, amateur set pieces and occasional items signed by leading literary figures, with fine steel engravings from works of art, all edited by minor writers. The later annuals were more ornate, their object, the exploitation of snob appeal. Aristocratic dilettanti had replaced minor talent, commissioned prettified portraits of the nobility had supplanted works of genuine art, even the editors were ladies of birth or fashion. By the 1840's the aristocracy were losing interest as contributors, and the vogue began to pass. As occasional literature these miscellanies give us an insight into the reading public's own tastes in the transitional period between Keats and Tennyson, Scott and Dickens.

7942 Publishers' advertising, R. H. Langbridge. *Books*, (314) December 1957, 247-249; (315) January-February 1958, 22-24.

(See LSA 7660) Even in 1926 the volume of publishers' advertising was increasing. In 1928 Gollancz set a style in the Sunday papers which was to be copied by most leading publishers. Papers were large, space relatively cheap, and a competitive war began. The main struggle was concentrated in *The Sunday Times* and *The Observer*. The general pattern of advertising remained unchanged until the War, but the crazy competition resulted in serious over-spending on advertising with no corresponding increase in sales. In postwar years, smaller papers and high rates have reduced advertising to the scale of 50 years ago. Display advertising tends to be superseded by co-operative or classified advertisements, whereby an inch of space in a uniform style of setting is taken—a return to the style of 70-100 years ago.

7943 Facing problems of the O.P. book, Aaron L. Fessler. *Spec. Libs.*, 48 (10) December 1957, 463-465.

From 1938 to 1951 the A.L.A. Out of Print Books Committee and a variety of other committees investigated requests for the reprinting of out-of-print books. The Committee on Reprinting set up in 1955 aimed to: (i) create a central library agency; (ii) persuade existing committees to cease operations in favour

of this new agency ; (iii) obtain financial assistance from libraries and publishers ; (iv) attempt to enlist the interest and support of the publishing industry. In May 1955 the A.L.A. established the Reprint Expediting Service with an original membership of 34 libraries and 13 publishers and a five-point programme : (i) to invite libraries to submit titles deemed desirable for reprinting ; (ii) to invite special library groups to appoint representatives to serve as consultants in special fields ; (iii) to establish a panel of 200 or more representative libraries to aid in periodic surveys for ascertaining library demand for selected books ; (iv) to plan regular publication of the information thus gathered ; (v) to obtain increased membership and financial support. 244 titles have been considered in seven surveys as well as studies of out of print children's books, reserve books in college and university libraries, use of paperbacks ; law books and theology. The RES has been influential in getting 65 titles back into print.

BIOGRAPHY

7944 Ricordo di Giuliano Bonazzi [To the memory of Giuliano Bonazzi]. Nella Santovito Vichi. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 25 (1) January-February 1957 39-45. Port. Bibliog.

Bonazzi (1863-1956) was chief librarian in several Italian towns and latterly in Rome at the National Library. He is well known for his classification system, which is inspired by Dewey and Hartwig ; for some works about library equipment and architecture ; for his philological and classical studies. In the National Library of Rome, among other things, he created the national centre for bibliographical information, through which he began : (i) the general index of the incunabula kept in Italian libraries, (ii) the collection "Italian writers", (iii) a systematic catalogue, which is arranged on the basis of the decimal classification.

7945 Dr. F. Kossmann. *Bibliothekleven*, 43 (2) February 1958, 25-28.

Three short addresses by A. Kessen, P. J. v. Swigchen, and L. J. v. d. Wolk. Dr. Kossmann has been editor of *Bibliothekleven* for more than 30 years, which is probably a record among library periodical editors. His important contributions to Dutch librarianship is recognised throughout the Dutch library world.

7946 The Contributions of Ranganathan to librarianship (5), Charles A. Crossley. *Librarian*, 46 (9) September 1957, 169-173. Bibliog.

(See LSA 7672). Discusses the work of Ranganathan in the fields of professional education and training for librarianship in India, and the problems of education and literacy. Research in librarianship can now lead to a Doctorate in the subject. Ranganathan would like to see established a training college for teachers of librarianship. He believes that the emphasis for the present must remain on adult education, but realises that this makes necessary the adequate provision of reading material which, particularly in the minor languages, is wholly insufficient ; but "library consciousness" (e.g. the enthusiasm shown over the 'Pilot Public Library' project) is growing. The writer in his conclusion points to the use by Ranganathan of the scientific method ; his recognition of the unity of differing spheres of librarianship ; and his influence in India. General criticisms often made of Ranganathan are discussed : "esotericism", "naïvety", "mysticism" ; difficult thought and terminology ; "nationalism" and Asian bias ; over-emphasis on the "science" of librarianship. A list of Ranganathan's books is appended.

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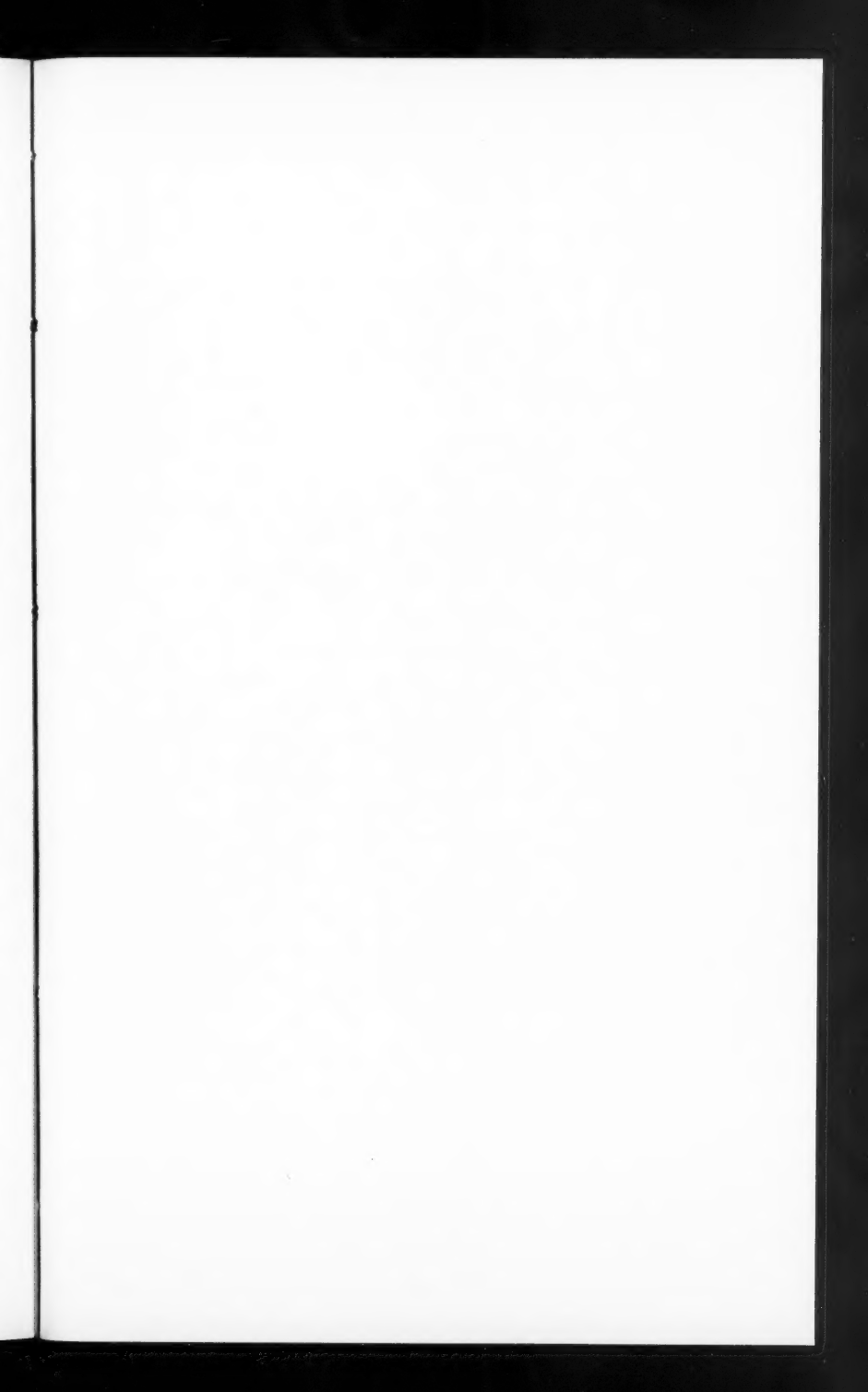
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